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(54) Title: HALOGENATED BIARYL HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING THE SAME

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates generally to the field of anti-infective, anti-proliferative, anti-inflammatory, and prokinetic agents. More particularly, the invention relates to a family of compounds having at least one halogenated hydrocarbon moiety, a biaryl moiety, and at least one heterocyclic moiety, that are useful as such agents. Formula (I), wherein Het-CH₂-R³ is selected from the group consisting of: Formula (II); A and B independently are selected from the group consisting of phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl; M is a halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, or C₂₋₆ alkynyl group.



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**HALOGENATED BIARYL HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AND
METHODS OF MAKING AND USING THE SAME**

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of and priority to U.S. Patent Application Nos. 60/530,371, filed December 17, 2003, and 60/576,267, filed June 2, 2004, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the field of anti-infective, anti-proliferative, anti-inflammatory, and prokinetic agents. More particularly, the invention relates to a family of halogenated biaryl heterocyclic compounds, comprising at least one halogenated hydrocarbon moiety, a biaryl moiety, and at least one heterocyclic moiety, that are useful as therapeutic agents.

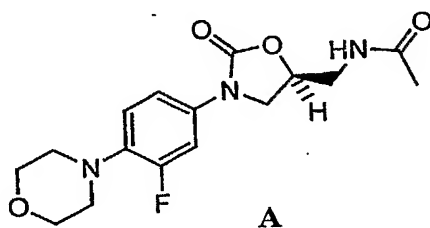
BACKGROUND

Since the discovery of penicillin in the 1920s and streptomycin in the 1940s, many new compounds have been discovered or specifically designed for use as antibiotic agents. It was once believed that infectious diseases could be completely controlled or eradicated with the use of such therapeutic agents. However, such beliefs have been shaken by the fact that strains of cells or microorganisms resistant to currently effective therapeutic agents continue to evolve. In fact, virtually every antibiotic agent developed for clinical use has ultimately encountered problems with the emergence of resistant bacteria. For example, resistant strains of Gram-positive bacteria such as methicillin-resistant staphylococci, penicillin-resistant streptococci, and vancomycin-resistant enterococci have developed, which can cause serious and even fatal results for patients infected with such resistant bacteria. Bacteria that are resistant to macrolide antibiotics, i.e., antibiotics based on a 14- to 16-membered lactone ring, have developed. Also, resistant strains of Gram-negative bacteria such as *H. influenzae* and *M. catarrhalis* have been identified. See, e.g., F.D. Lowry, "Antimicrobial Resistance: The Example of *Staphylococcus aureus*," *J. Clin. Invest.*, vol. 111, no. 9, pp. 1265-1273 (2003); and Gold, H.S. and Moellering, R.C., Jr., "Antimicrobial-Drug Resistance," *N. Engl. J. Med.*, vol. 335, pp. 1445-53 (1996).

The problem of resistance is not limited to the area of anti-infective agents, because resistance has also been encountered with anti-proliferative agents used in cancer chemotherapy.

Therefore, there exists a need for new anti-infective and anti-proliferative agents that are both effective against resistant bacteria and resistant strains of cancer cells.

In the antibiotic area, despite the problem of increasing antibiotic resistance, no new major classes of antibiotics have been developed for clinical use since the approval in the United States in 2000 of the oxazolidinone ring-containing antibiotic, N-[[[(5S)-3-[3-fluoro-4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl acetamide, which is known as linezolid and is sold under the tradename Zyvox® (see compound A). See, R.C. Moellering, Jr., "Linezolid: The First Oxazolidinone Antimicrobial," *Annals of Internal Medicine*, vol. 138, no. 2, pp. 135-142 (2003).

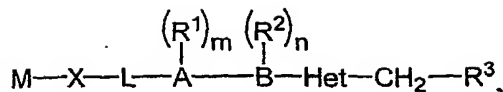


Linezolid was approved for use as an anti-bacterial agent active against Gram-positive organisms. Unfortunately, linezolid-resistant strains of organisms are already being reported. See, Tsiodras *et al.*, *Lancet*, vol. 358, p. 207 (2001); Gonzales *et al.*, *Lancet*, vol 357, p. 1179 (2001); Zurenko *et al.*, *Proceedings Of The 39th Annual Interscience Conference On Antibacterial Agents And Chemotherapy (ICAAC)*, San Francisco, CA, USA (September 26-29, 1999). Because linezolid is both a clinically effective and commercially significant anti-microbial agent, investigators have been working to develop other effective linezolid derivatives.

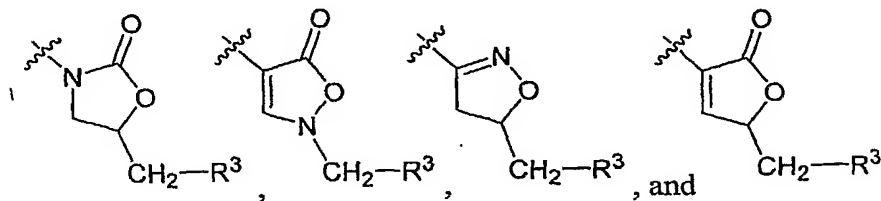
Notwithstanding the foregoing, there is an ongoing need for new anti-infective and anti-proliferative agents. Furthermore, because many anti-infective and anti-proliferative agents have utility as anti-inflammatory agents and prokinetic agents, there is also an ongoing need for new compounds useful as anti-inflammatory and prokinetic agents.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides a family of compounds useful as anti-infective agents and/or anti-proliferative agents, for example, chemotherapeutic agents, anti-microbial agents, anti-bacterial agents, anti-fungal agents, anti-parasitic agents, anti-viral agents, anti-inflammatory agents, and/or prokinetic (gastrointestinal modulatory) agents, having the formula:

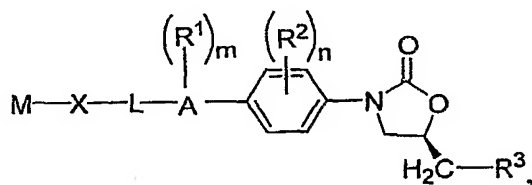


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein Het-CH₂-R³ is selected from the group consisting of:



- 5 A and B independently are selected from the group consisting of phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl; M is a halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, or C₂₋₆ alkynyl group; and the variables L, X, R¹, R², R³, m, and n can be selected from the respective groups of chemical moieties or integers later defined in the detailed description.

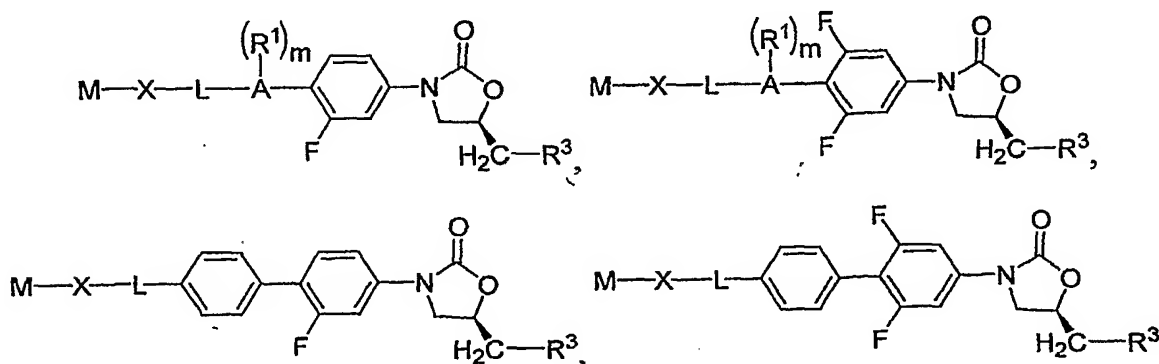
Particular embodiments of compounds of the invention include those having the formula:

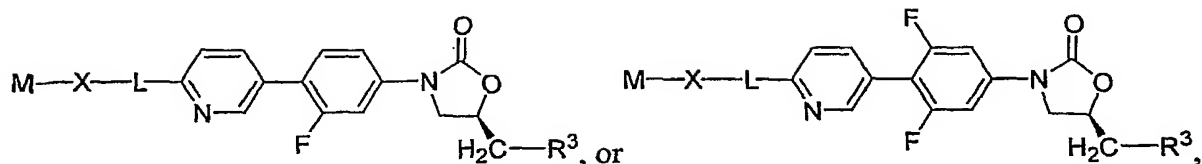


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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein A is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl, R² is selected from the group consisting of H and F, n is 0, 1, or 2, and the variables L, M, R¹, R³, X, and m can be selected from the respective groups of chemical moieties or integers later defined in the detailed description.

- 15 Other embodiments of compounds of the invention include those having the formula:





or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein the variables A, L, M, R¹, R³, X and m are selected from the respective groups of chemical moieties or integers later defined in the detailed description.

- 5 In addition, the invention provides methods of synthesizing the foregoing compounds. Following synthesis, an effective amount of one or more of the compounds can be formulated with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for administration to a mammal for use as an anti-cancer, anti-microbial, anti-biotic, anti-fungal, anti-parasitic or anti-viral agent, or to treat a proliferative disease, an inflammatory disease or a gastrointestinal motility disorder. The
10 compounds or formulations can be administered, for example, via oral, parenteral, or topical routes, to provide an effective amount of the compound to the mammal.

The foregoing and other aspects and embodiments of the invention may be more fully understood by reference to the following detailed description and claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- 15 The present invention provides a family of compounds that can be used as anti-proliferative agents and/or anti-infective agents. The compounds may be used without limitation, for example, as anti-cancer, anti-microbial, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-parasitic and/or anti-viral agents. Further, the present invention provides a family of compounds that can be used without limitation as anti-inflammatory agents, for example, for use in treating chronic
20 inflammatory airway diseases, and/or as prokinetic agents, for example, for use in treating gastrointestinal motility disorders such as gastroesophageal reflux disease, gastroparesis (diabetic and post surgical), irritable bowel syndrome, and constipation.

1. Definitions

- 25 The term "substituted," as used herein, means that any one or more hydrogens on the designated atom is replaced with a selection from the indicated group, provided that the designated atom's normal valency is not exceeded, and that the substitution results in a stable compound. When the substituent is keto (i.e., =O), then 2 hydrogens on the atom are replaced.

Ring double bonds, as used herein, are double bonds that are formed between two adjacent ring atoms (e.g., C=C, C=N, or N=N).

The present invention is intended to include all isotopes of atoms occurring in the present compounds. Isotopes include those atoms having the same atomic number but different mass
5 numbers. By way of general example and without limitation, isotopes of hydrogen include tritium and deuterium, and isotopes of carbon include C-13 and C-14.

The compounds described herein may have asymmetric centers. Compounds of the present invention containing an asymmetrically substituted atom can be isolated in optically active or racemic forms. It is well known in the art how to prepare optically active forms, such
10 as by resolution of racemic forms or by synthesis from optically active starting materials. Many geometric isomers of olefins, C=N double bonds, and the like can also be present in the compounds described herein, and all such stable isomers are contemplated in the present invention. Cis and trans geometric isomers of the compounds of the present invention are described and can be isolated as a mixture of isomers or as separated isomeric forms. All chiral,
15 diastereomeric, racemic, and geometric isomeric forms of a structure are intended, unless the specific stereochemistry or isomeric form is specifically indicated. All processes used to prepare compounds of the present invention and intermediates made therein are considered to be part of the present invention. All tautomers of shown or described compounds are also considered to be part of the present invention.

20 When any variable (e.g., R^1) occurs more than one time in any constituent or formula for a compound, its definition at each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. Thus, for example, if a group is shown to be substituted with 0-2 R^1 moieties, then the group can optionally be substituted with up to two R^1 moieties and R^1 at each occurrence is selected independently from the definition of R^1 . Also, combinations of substituents and/or
25 variables are permissible, but only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

When a bond to a substituent is shown to cross a bond connecting two atoms in a ring, then such substituent can be bonded to any atom in the ring. When a substituent is listed without indicating the atom via which such substituent is bonded to the rest of the compound of a given formula, then such substituent can be bonded via any atom in such substituent. Combinations of
30 substituents and/or variables are permissible, but only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

Compounds of the present invention that contain one or more nitrogen atoms can be converted to N-oxides by treatment with an oxidizing agent (e.g., *meta*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA) and/or hydrogen peroxide) to afford other compounds of the present invention. Thus, all shown and claimed nitrogen-containing compounds are considered, when allowed by valency and structure, to include both the compound as shown and its N-oxide derivative (which can be designated as N→O or N⁺-O⁻). Furthermore, in other instances, the nitrogen atom(s) in the compounds of the present invention can be converted to N-hydroxy or N-alkoxy compounds. For example, N-hydroxy compounds can be prepared by oxidation of the parent amine by an oxidizing agent such as *m*-CPBA. All shown and claimed nitrogen-containing compounds are also considered, when allowed by valency and structure, to cover both the compound as shown and its N-hydroxy (i.e., N-OH) and N-alkoxy (i.e., N-OR, wherein R is substituted or unsubstituted C₁₋₆ alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, C₃₋₁₄ carbocycle, or 3-14-membered heterocycle) derivatives.

Similarly, compounds of the present invention that contain one or more sulfur atoms can be converted to S-oxides, i.e., sulfoxides or sulfones, by treatment with an oxidizing agent (e.g., *m*-CPBA and/or hydrogen peroxide) to afford other compounds of the present invention. Thus, all shown and claimed sulfur-containing compounds are considered, when allowed by valency and structure, to include both the compound as shown and its S-oxide derivatives (which can be designated as S(O)_p, where p = 1 or 2).

When an atom or a chemical moiety is followed by a subscripted numeric range (e.g., C₁₋₆), the invention is meant to encompass each number within the range as well as all intermediate ranges. For example, "C₁₋₆ alkyl" is meant to include alkyl groups with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1-6, 1-5, 1-4, 1-3, 1-2, 2-6, 2-5, 2-4, 2-3, 3-6, 3-5, 3-4, 4-6, 4-5, and 5-6 carbons.

As used herein, "alkyl" is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon atoms. For example, C₁₋₆ alkyl is intended to include C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ alkyl groups. Examples of alkyl include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *i*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *s*-butyl, *t*-butyl, *n*-pentyl, *s*-pentyl, and *n*-hexyl.

As used herein, "alkenyl" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration having one or more carbon-carbon double bonds occurring at any stable

point along the chain. For example, C₂₋₆ alkenyl is intended to include C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ alkenyl groups. Examples of alkenyl include, but are not limited to, ethenyl and propenyl.

As used herein, "alkynyl" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration having one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds occurring at any stable point along the chain. For example, C₂₋₆ alkynyl is intended to include C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ alkynyl groups. Examples of alkynyl include, but are not limited to, ethynyl and propynyl.

Furthermore, "alkyl", "alkenyl", and "alkynyl" are intended to include moieties which are diradicals, i.e., having two points of attachment, an example of which in the present invention is when L is selected from these chemical groups. A nonlimiting example of such an alkyl moiety that is a diradical is -CH₂CH₂-, i.e., a C₂ alkyl group that is covalently bonded via each terminal carbon atom to the remainder of the molecule.

As used herein, "halo" or "halogen" refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo, and iodo. "Counterion" is used to represent a small, negatively charged species such as fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide, hydroxide, acetate, and sulfate.

As used herein, "carbocycle" or "carbocyclic ring" is intended to mean any stable monocyclic, bicyclic, tricyclic, or higher order cyclic ring having the specified number of carbons, any of which can be saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic, recognizing that rings with certain numbers of members cannot be bicyclic or tricyclic, e.g., a 3-membered ring can only be a monocyclic ring. For example, a C₃₋₁₄ carbocycle is intended to mean a monocyclic, bicyclic, tricyclic, or higher order cyclic ring having 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 carbon atoms. Examples of carbocycles include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptenyl, cycloheptyl, cycloheptenyl, cyclooctyl, cyclooctenyl, cyclooctadienyl, adamantyl, fluorenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl, anthryl, phenanthryl, and tetrahydronaphthyl. Bridged rings are also included in the definition of carbocycle, including, for example, [3.3.0]bicyclooctane, [4.3.0]bicyclononane, [4.4.0]bicyclodecane, and [2.2.2]bicyclooctane. A bridged ring occurs when one or more carbon atoms link two non-adjacent carbon atoms. Preferred bridges are one or two carbon atoms. It is noted that a bridge always converts a monocyclic ring into a tricyclic ring. When a ring is bridged, the substituents recited for the ring can also be present on the bridge. Fused (e.g., naphthyl and tetrahydronaphthyl) and spiro rings are also included.

It should be understood that included in the definition of "carbocycle" and "carbocyclic ring" are "aromatic carbocycles" and "aromatic carbocyclic rings," which are "aryl" groups. In the case of bicyclic aromatic carbocyclic rings, only one of the rings needs to be aromatic (e.g., tetrahydronaphthyl), though both can be (e.g., naphthyl). Similarly, in the case of tricyclic or higher order aromatic carbocyclic rings, only one of the rings needs to be aromatic, although tricyclic or higher order aromatic carbocycles having more than one aromatic ring are included (e.g., fluorenyl). Examples of aromatic carbocycles include, but are not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indanyl, indenyl, phenanthryl, anthryl, fluorenyl, pentalenyl, azulyl, chrysyl, pyryl, tetracyl, fluranthyl, coronyl, and hexahelicyl.

As used herein, the term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclic" is intended to mean any stable monocyclic, bicyclic, tricyclic, or higher order cyclic ring (recognizing that rings with certain numbers of members cannot be bicyclic or tricyclic, e.g., a 3-membered ring can only be a monocyclic ring), which is saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic and comprises carbon atoms and one or more ring heteroatoms, e.g., 1 or 1-2 or 1-3 or 1-4 or 1-5 or 1-6 heteroatoms, independently selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. A bicyclic or tricyclic heterocycle can have one or more heteroatoms located in one ring, or the heteroatoms can be located in more than one ring. The nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms can optionally be oxidized (i.e., $N \rightarrow O$ and $S(O)_p$, where $p = 1$ or 2). When a nitrogen atom is included in the ring it is either N or NH, depending on whether or not it is attached to a double bond in the ring (i.e., a hydrogen is present if needed to maintain the tri-valency of the nitrogen atom). The nitrogen atom can be substituted or unsubstituted (e.g., N or NR wherein R is H or another substituent, as defined). The heterocyclic ring can be attached to its pendant group at any heteroatom or carbon atom that results in a stable structure. The heterocyclic rings described herein can be substituted on carbon or on a nitrogen atom if the resulting compound is stable. A nitrogen in the heterocycle can optionally be quaternized. It is preferred that when the total number of S and O atoms in the heterocycle exceeds 1, then these heteroatoms are not adjacent to one another. Bridged rings are also included in the definition of heterocycle. A bridged ring occurs when one or more atoms (i.e., C, O, N, or S) link two non-adjacent carbon or nitrogen atoms. Preferred bridges include, but are not limited to, one carbon atom, two carbon atoms, one nitrogen atom, two nitrogen atoms, and a carbon-nitrogen group. It is noted that a bridge always converts a monocyclic ring into a tricyclic ring. When a ring is bridged, the substituents recited for the ring can also be present on the bridge. Spiro and fused rings are also included.

an aromatic heterocycle or heteroaryl can be a 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12-membered monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic heterocyclic ring, recognizing that rings with certain numbers of members cannot be a bicyclic aromatic, e.g., a 5-membered ring can only be a monocyclic aromatic ring. In the case of bicyclic heterocyclic aromatic rings, only one of the two rings needs to be aromatic (e.g., 2,3-dihydroindole), though both can be (e.g., quinoline). The second ring can also be fused or bridged as defined above for heterocycles. The nitrogen atom can be substituted or unsubstituted (i.e., N or NR wherein R is H or another substituent, as defined). The nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms can optionally be oxidized (i.e., N \rightarrow O and S(O)_p, where p = 1 or 2). It is to be noted that total number of S and O atoms in the aromatic heterocycle is generally not more than 1.

Examples of heterocycles include, but are not limited to, acridinyl, azocinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzoxazoliny, benzthiazolyl, benztriazolyl, benztetrazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzimidazoliny, carbazolyl, 4a*H*-carbazolyl, carbolinyl, chromanyl, chromenyl, cinnolinyl, decahydroquinolinyl, 2*H*,6*H*-1,5,2-dithiazinyl, dihydrofuro[2,3-*b*]tetrahydrofuran, furanyl, furazanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazoliny, imidazolyl, 1*H*-indazolyl, indolenyl, indoliny, indoliziny, indolyl, 3*H*-indolyl, isatinoyl, isobenzofuranyl, isochromanyl, isoindazolyl, isoindoliny, isoindolyl, isoquinolinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, methylenedioxyphenyl, morpholinyl, naphthyridinyl, octahydroisoquinolinyl, oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinyl, oxazolyl, oxindolyl, pyrimidinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxathinyl, phenoxazinyl, phthalazinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, piperidonyl, 4-piperidonyl, piperonyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, pyranyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazoliny, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridooxazole, pyridoimidazole, pyridothiazole, pyridinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrroliny, 2*H*-pyrrolyl, pyrrolyl, quinazolinyl, quinolinyl, 4*H*-quinoliziny, quinoxaliny, quinuclidiny, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrazolyl, 6*H*-1,2,5-thiadiazinyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, thianthrenyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, thienothiazolyl, thienooxazolyl, thienoimidazolyl, thiophenyl, triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,5-triazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, and xanthenyl.

As used herein, the phrase “pharmaceutically acceptable” refers to those compounds, materials, compositions, carriers, and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of human beings and animals

without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refer to derivatives of the disclosed compounds wherein the parent compound is modified by making acid or base salts thereof.

5 Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, mineral or organic acid salts of basic residues such as amines, alkali or organic salts of acidic residues such as carboxylic acids, and the like. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts include the conventional non-toxic salts or the quaternary ammonium salts of the parent compound formed, for example, from non-toxic inorganic or organic acids. For example, such conventional non-toxic salts
10 include, but are not limited to, those derived from inorganic and organic acids selected from 2-acetoxybenzoic, 2-hydroxyethane sulfonic, acetic, ascorbic, benzene sulfonic, benzoic, bicarbonic, carbonic, citric, edetic, ethane disulfonic, ethane sulfonic, fumaric, glucoheptonic, gluconic, glutamic, glycolic, glycollyarsanilic, hexylresorcinic, hydrabamic, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, hydroiodic, hydroxymaleic, hydroxynaphthoic, isethionic, lactic, lactobionic,
15 lauryl sulfonic, maleic, malic, mandelic, methane sulfonic, napsylic, nitric, oxalic, pamoic, pantothenic, phenylacetic, phosphoric, polygalacturonic, propionic, salicyclic, stearic, subacetic, succinic, sulfamic, sulfanilic, sulfuric, tannic, tartaric, and toluene sulfonic.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present invention can be synthesized from a parent compound that contains a basic or acidic moiety by conventional chemical methods.

20 Generally, such salts can be prepared by reacting the free acid or base forms of these compounds with a stoichiometric amount of the appropriate base or acid in water or in an organic solvent, or in a mixture of the two; generally, non-aqueous media like ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, or acetonitrile are preferred. Lists of suitable salts are found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th ed. (Mack Publishing Company, 1990). For example, salts can
25 include, but are not limited to, the hydrochloride and acetate salts of the aliphatic amine-containing, hydroxyl amine-containing, and imine-containing compounds of the present invention. A nonlimiting example of a salt of a compound of the present invention is the monohydrochloride salt of compound 7. This salt is exemplified in the Examples.

Additionally, the compounds of the present invention, and particularly the salts of the
30 compounds, can exist in either hydrated or unhydrated (the anhydrous) form or as solvates with other solvent molecules. Nonlimiting examples of hydrates include monohydrates, dihydrates, etc. Nonlimiting examples of solvates include ethanol solvates, acetone solvates, etc.

Since prodrugs are known to enhance numerous desirable qualities of pharmaceuticals (e.g., solubility, bioavailability, manufacturing, etc.) the compounds of the present invention can be delivered in prodrug form. Thus, the present invention is intended to cover prodrugs of the presently claimed compounds, methods of delivering the same and compositions containing the same. “Prodrugs” are intended to include any covalently bonded carriers that release an active parent drug of the present invention *in vivo* when such prodrug is administered to a mammalian subject. Prodrugs of the present invention are prepared by modifying functional groups present in the compound in such a way that the modifications are cleaved, either in routine manipulation or *in vivo*, to the parent compound. Prodrugs include compounds of the present invention wherein a hydroxy, amino, or sulfhydryl group is bonded to any group that, when the prodrug of the present invention is administered to a mammalian subject, cleaves to form a free hydroxyl, free amino, or free sulfhydryl group, respectively. Examples of prodrugs include, but are not limited to, acetate, formate, and benzoate derivatives of alcohol and amine functional groups in the compounds of the present invention.

“Stable compound” and “stable structure” are meant to indicate a compound that is sufficiently robust to survive isolation to a useful degree of purity from a reaction mixture, and formulation into an efficacious therapeutic agent.

As used herein, “treating” or “treatment” means the treatment of a disease-state in a mammal, particularly in a human, and include: (a) preventing the disease-state from occurring in a mammal, in particular, when such mammal is predisposed to the disease-state but has not yet been diagnosed as having it; (b) inhibiting the disease-state, i.e., arresting its development; and/or (c) relieving the disease-state, i.e., causing regression of the disease state.

As used herein, “mammal” refers to human and non-human patients.

As used herein, the term “effective amount” refers to an amount of a compound, or a combination of compounds, of the present invention effective when administered alone or in combination as an anti-proliferative and/or anti-infective agent. In particular, an effective amount refers to an amount of the compound present in or on a recipient sufficient to elicit biological activity, for example, anti-infective activity (e.g., anti-microbial activity, anti-fungal activity, anti-viral activity, anti-parasitic activity) and/or anti-proliferative activity. The combination of compounds optionally is a synergistic combination. Synergy, as described, for example, by Chou and Talalay, *Adv. Enzyme Regul.* vol. 22, pp. 27-55 (1984), occurs when the effect of the compounds when administered in combination is greater than the additive effect of

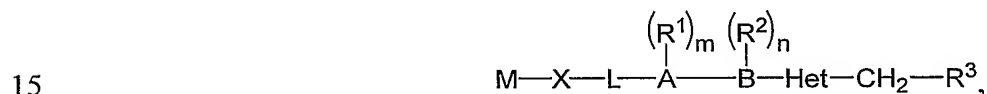
the compounds when administered alone as a single agent. In general, a synergistic effect is most clearly demonstrated at sub-optimal concentrations of the compounds. Synergy can be in terms of lower cytotoxicity, increased anti-proliferative and/or anti-infective effect, or some other beneficial effect of the combination compared with the individual components.

5 All percentages and ratios used herein, unless otherwise indicated, are by weight.

Throughout the description, where compositions are described as having, including, or comprising specific components, it is contemplated that compositions also consist essentially of, or consist of, the recited components. Similarly, where processes are described as having, including, or comprising specific process steps, the processes also consist essentially of, or consist of, the recited processing steps. Further, it should be understood that the order of steps or order for performing certain actions is immaterial so long as the invention remains operable. Moreover, two or more steps or actions can be conducted simultaneously.

2. Compounds of the Invention

In one aspect, the invention provides compounds having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein:

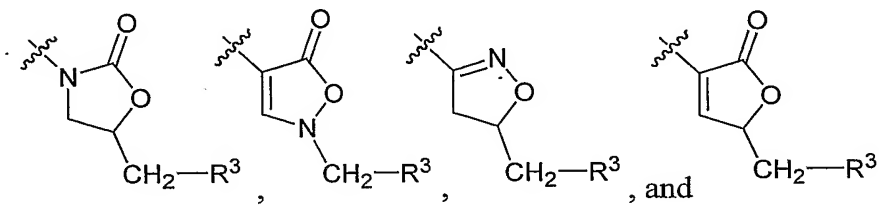
A is selected from the group consisting of:

phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

B is selected from the group consisting of:

20 phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

Het-CH₂-R³ is selected from the group consisting of:



M is selected from the group consisting of:

a) C₁₋₆ alkyl, b) C₂₋₆ alkenyl, and c) C₂₋₆ alkynyl,

25 wherein

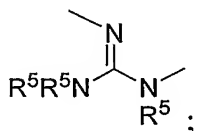
- i) any of a) – c) is substituted with one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I; and
- ii) any of a) – c) optionally is further substituted with one or more R^4 groups;

5 X is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) $-O-$, b) $-NR^5-$, c) $-N(O)-$, d) $-N(OR^5)-$, e) $-S(O)_p-$, f) $-NR^5-N=$, g) $=N-NR^5-$, h) $-O-N=$, i) $=N-O-$, j) $-N=$, k) $=N-$, l) $-NR^5-NR^5-$, m) $-NR^5C(O)O-$, n) $-OC(O)NR^5-$, o) $-NR^5C(O)NR^5-$, p) $-NR^5C(NR^5)NR^5-$, and

10

q)



L is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) C_{1-6} alkyl, b) C_{2-6} alkenyl, and c) C_{2-6} alkynyl,

wherein any of a) – c) optionally is substituted with one or more R^4 groups;

15

R^1 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) $-CF_3$, f) $-OR^7$, g) $-CN$, h) $-NO_2$, i) $-NR^7R^7$, j) $-C(O)R^7$, k) $-C(O)OR^7$, l) $-OC(O)R^7$, m) $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, n) $-NR^7C(O)R^7$, o) $-OC(O)NR^7R^7$, p) $-NR^7C(O)OR^7$, q) $-NR^7C(O)NR^7R^7$, r) $-C(S)R^7$, s) $-C(S)OR^7$, t) $-OC(S)R^7$, u) $-C(S)NR^7R^7$, v) $-NR^7C(S)R^7$, w) $-OC(S)NR^7R^7$, x) $-NR^7C(S)OR^7$, y) $-NR^7C(S)NR^7R^7$, z) $-NR^7C(NR^7)NR^7R^7$, aa) $-S(O)_pR^7$, bb) $-SO_2NR^7R^7$, and cc) R^7 ;

20

R^2 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) $-CF_3$, f) $-OR^7$, g) $-CN$, h) $-NO_2$, i) $-NR^7R^7$, j) $-C(O)R^7$, k) $-C(O)OR^7$, l) $-OC(O)R^7$, m) $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, n) $-NR^7C(O)R^7$, o) $-OC(O)NR^7R^7$, p) $-NR^7C(O)OR^7$, q) $-NR^7C(O)NR^7R^7$, r) $-C(S)R^7$, s) $-C(S)OR^7$, t) $-OC(S)R^7$, u) $-C(S)NR^7R^7$, v) $-NR^7C(S)R^7$, w) $-OC(S)NR^7R^7$, x) $-NR^7C(S)OR^7$, y) $-NR^7C(S)NR^7R^7$, z) $-NR^7C(NR^7)NR^7R^7$, aa) $-S(O)_pR^7$, bb) $-SO_2NR^7R^7$, and cc) R^7 ;

25

R^3 is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) $-OR^7$, b) $-NR^7R^7$, c) $-C(O)R^7$, d) $-C(O)OR^7$, e) $-OC(O)R^7$,
 f) $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, g) $-NR^7C(O)R^7$, h) $-OC(O)NR^7R^7$, i) $-NR^7C(O)OR^7$,
 j) $-NR^7C(O)NR^7R^7$, k) $-C(S)R^7$, l) $-C(S)OR^7$, m) $-OC(S)R^7$,
 5 n) $-C(S)NR^7R^7$, o) $-NR^7C(S)R^7$, p) $-OC(S)NR^7R^7$, q) $-NR^7C(S)OR^7$,
 r) $-NR^7C(S)NR^7R^7$, s) $-NR^7C(NR^7)NR^7R^7$, t) $-S(O)_pR^7$, u) $-SO_2NR^7R^7$, and v)
 R^7 ;

R^4 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) H, b) F, c) Cl, d) Br, e) I, f) $=O$, g) $=S$, h) $=NR^5$, i) $=NOR^5$, j) $=N-NR^5R^5$, k) $-$
 10 CF_3 , l) $-OR^5$, m) $-CN$, n) $-NO_2$, o) $-NR^5R^5$, p) $-C(O)R^5$, q) $-C(O)OR^5$, r) $-$
 $OC(O)R^5$, s) $-C(O)NR^5R^5$, t) $-NR^5C(O)R^5$, u) $-OC(O)NR^5R^5$,
 v) $-NR^5C(O)OR^5$, w) $-NR^5C(O)NR^5R^5$, x) $-C(S)R^5$, y) $-C(S)OR^5$,
 z) $-OC(S)R^5$, aa) $-C(S)NR^5R^5$, bb) $-NR^5C(S)R^5$, cc) $-OC(S)NR^5R^5$,
 dd) $-NR^5C(S)OR^5$, ee) $-NR^5C(S)NR^5R^5$, ff) $-NR^5C(NR^5)NR^5R^5$,
 15 gg) $-S(O)_pR^5$, and hh) R^5 ;

R^5 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) H, b) C_{1-6} alkyl, c) C_{2-6} alkenyl, d) C_{2-6} alkynyl, e) $-C(O)-C_{1-6}$ alkyl,
 f) $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, g) $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$ alkynyl, h) $-C(O)O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl,
 i) $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, and j) $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$ alkynyl,
 20 wherein any of b) – j) optionally is substituted with one or more R^6
 groups;

R^6 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) $-CF_3$, f) $-OH$, g) $-OC_{1-6}$ alkyl, h) $-SH$,
 i) $-SC_{1-6}$ alkyl, j) $-CN$, k) $-NO_2$, l) $-NH_2$, m) $-NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl,
 25 n) $-N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, o) $-C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, p) $-C(O)OC_{1-6}$ alkyl, q) $-C(O)NH_2$, r) $-$
 $C(O)NHC_{1-6}$ alkyl, s) $-C(O)N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, t) $-NHC(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, and u) $-$
 $S(O)_pC_{1-6}$ alkyl;

R^7 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) H, b) C_{1-6} alkyl, c) C_{2-6} alkenyl, d) C_{2-6} alkynyl, e) C_{3-14} saturated, unsaturated,
 30 or aromatic carbocycle, f) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic
 heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group
 consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

g) $-C(O)C_{1-6}$ alkyl, h) $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, i) $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$ alkynyl,
 j) $-C(O)-C_{3-14}$ saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,
 k) $-C(O)-3-14$ membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle
 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of
 5 nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, l) $-C(O)O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl,
 m) $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, n) $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$ alkynyl, o) $-C(O)O-C_{3-14}$ saturated,
 unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and
 p) $-C(O)O-3-14$ membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle
 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of
 10 nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

wherein any of b) – p) optionally is substituted with one or more R^8
 groups;

R^8 , at each occurrence, is independently selected from the group consisting of:

a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) =O, f) =S, g) =NR⁹, h) =NOR⁹, i) =N–NR⁹R⁹,
 15 j) $-CF_3$, k) $-OR^9$, l) $-CN$, m) $-NO_2$, n) $-NR^9R^9$, o) $-C(O)R^9$, p) $-C(O)OR^9$, q) $-$
 $OC(O)R^9$, r) $-C(O)NR^9R^9$, s) $-NR^9C(O)R^9$, t) $-OC(O)NR^9R^9$,
 u) $-NR^9C(O)OR^9$, v) $-NR^9C(O)NR^9R^9$, w) $-C(S)R^9$, x) $-C(S)OR^9$,
 y) $-OC(S)R^9$, z) $-C(S)NR^9R^9$, aa) $-NR^9C(S)R^9$, bb) $-OC(S)NR^9R^9$,
 cc) $-NR^9C(S)OR^9$, dd) $-NR^9C(S)NR^9R^9$, ee) $-NR^9C(NR^9)NR^9R^9$,
 20 ff) $-S(O)_pR^9$, gg) $-SO_2NR^9R^9$, and hh) R^9 ;

R^9 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H, b) C_{1-6} alkyl, c) C_{2-6} alkenyl, d) C_{2-6} alkynyl, e) C_{3-14} saturated, unsaturated,
 or aromatic carbocycle, f) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic
 heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group
 25 consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,
 g) $-C(O)-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, h) $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, i) $-C(O)-C_{2-6}$ alkynyl,
 j) $-C(O)-C_{3-14}$ saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,
 k) $-C(O)-3-14$ membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle
 comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of
 30 nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, l) $-C(O)O-C_{1-6}$ alkyl,
 m) $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, n) $-C(O)O-C_{2-6}$ alkynyl, o) $-C(O)O-C_{3-14}$ saturated,
 unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and

p) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-3-14$ membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

wherein any of b) – p) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of:

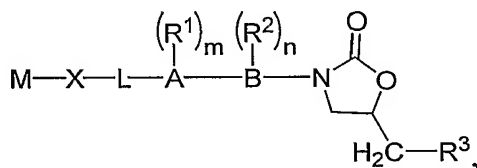
- a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) $-\text{CF}_3$, f) $-\text{OH}$, g) $-\text{OC}_{1-6}$ alkyl,
- h) $-\text{SH}$, i) $-\text{SC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, j) $-\text{CN}$, k) $-\text{NO}_2$, l) $-\text{NH}_2$,
- m) $-\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, n) $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, o) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl,
- p) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, q) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, r) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, s) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, t) $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, u) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, v) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, w) $-\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, and
- x) $-\text{S}(\text{O})_p\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl;

m is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4;

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4; and

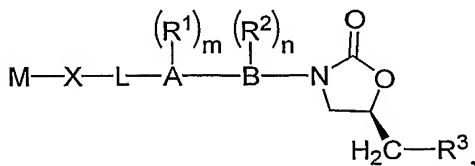
p, at each occurrence, independently is 0, 1, or 2.

Particular embodiments of the invention include compounds having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein A, B, L, M, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , X, m, and n are defined as described above.

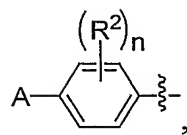
Other embodiments include compounds having the formula:



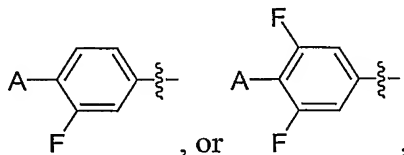
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein A, B, L, M, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , X, m, and n are defined as described above.

Particular compounds include those where A and B independently are selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl, and m and n independently are 0, 1, or 2.

In some embodiments, A-B is:

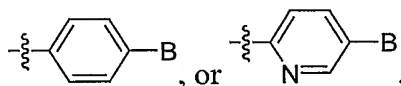


wherein A, R^2 , and n are defined as described above. Particular compounds according to these embodiments include those where R^2 is selected from the group consisting of H and F, and n is 0, 1, or 2. In particular embodiments, A-B is:



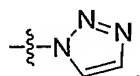
wherein A is defined as described above.

In various embodiments, A-B is:

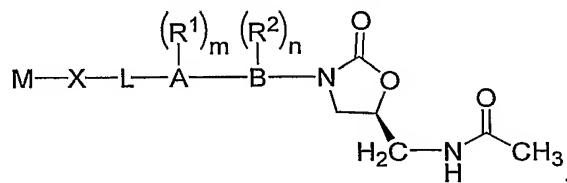


wherein B is defined as described in above.

In some embodiments, R^3 is $-NR^7C(O)R^7$. In other embodiments, R^3 is $-NHC(O)R^7$. Particular compounds according to these embodiments include those where R^7 is a C_{1-6} alkyl group optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from F or Cl. Examples of such alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2F$, $-CHF_2$, $-CF_3$, $-CH_2Cl$, $-CHCl_2$, $-CCl_3$, $-CHFCl$, $-CF_2Cl$, and $-CFCl_2$. In other embodiments, R^3 is:

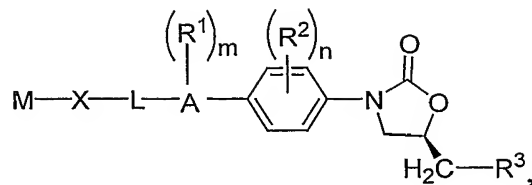


Particular embodiments of the invention include compounds having the formula:



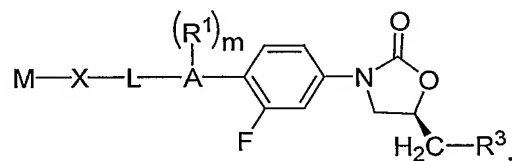
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein A, B, L, M, R^1 , R^2 , X, m, and n are defined as described above.

Other embodiments of the invention include compounds having the formula:

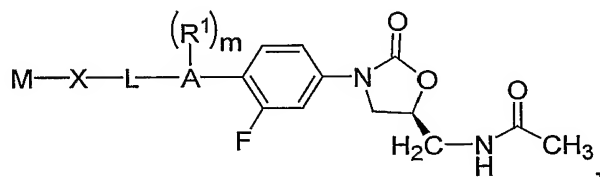


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein L, M, R^1 , R^3 , X, and m are defined as described above, A is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl, R^2 is selected from the group consisting of H and F, and n is 0, 1, or 2.

5 Still other embodiments of the invention include compounds having the formula:



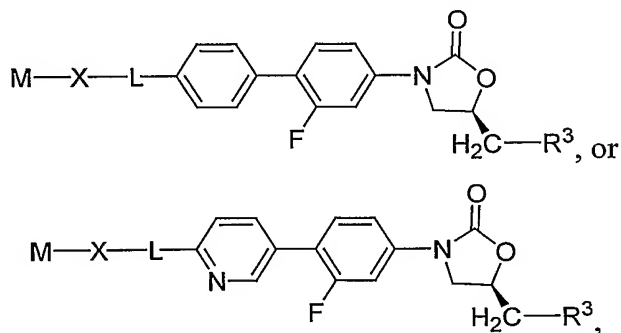
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein A, L, M, R^1 , R^3 , X, and m are defined as described above. Particular compounds according to these embodiments include those having the formula:



10

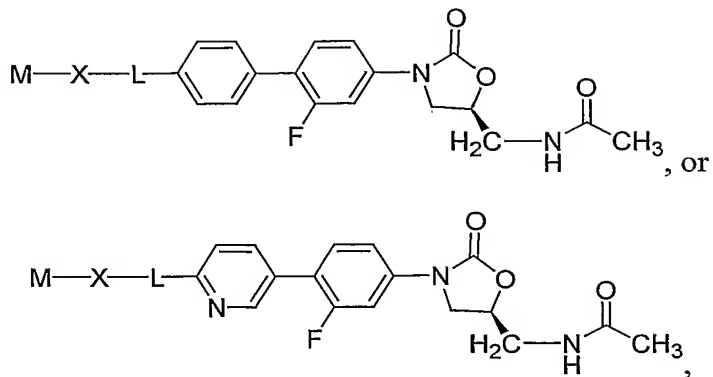
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein A, L, M, R^1 , X, and m are defined as described above.

Some embodiments of the invention include compounds having the formula:



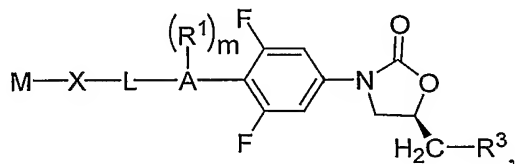
15

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein L, M, R^3 , and X are defined as described above. Particular compounds according to these embodiments include those having the formula:

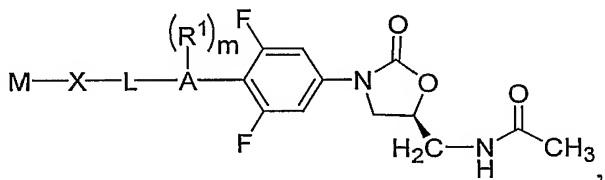


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein L, M, and X are defined as described above.

5 Other embodiments of the invention include compounds having the formula:



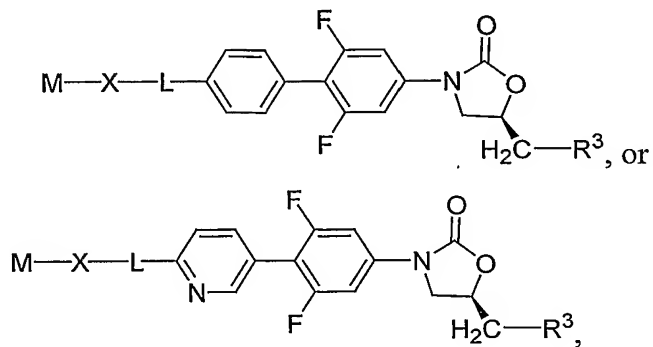
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein A, L, M, R¹, R³, X, and m are defined as described above. Particular compounds according to these embodiments include those having the formula:



10

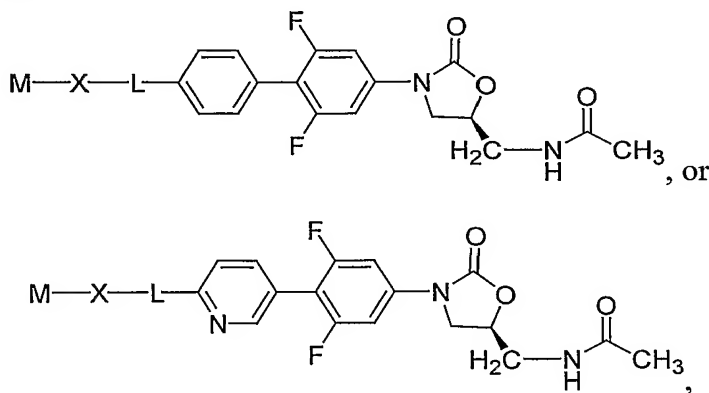
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein A, L, M, R¹, X, and m are defined as described above.

Some embodiments of the invention include compounds having the formula:



15

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein L, M, X, and R³ are defined as described above. Particular compounds according to these embodiments include those having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein L, M, and X are defined as described above.

In any of the foregoing embodiments, L can be C₁₋₆ alkyl, for example, -CH₂-. Further, X can be selected from the group consisting of -NR⁵-, -N(O)-, and -N(OR⁵)-, wherein R⁵ is, for example, H or a C₁₋₆ alkyl group, for example, a halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl group. M can be, for example, a C₁₋₆ alkyl group substituted with one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I. Examples of suitable M groups include, but are not limited to, -CH₂CH₂CH₂F and -CH₂CH(OH)CH₂F.

Other embodiments of the invention include compounds having a structure corresponding to any one of the compounds listed in Table 1 hereinbelow, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or prodrug thereof.

In another aspect, the invention provides a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or prodrug of a compound listed in Table 1 hereinbelow. Particular embodiments of the invention include pharmaceutically acceptable salts of a compound corresponding to any one of structures 1-14, 20-22, 24-42, 44-49, and 53-83 listed in Table 1 hereinbelow. An example of a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salt, for example, is a monohydrochloride salt.

The invention further provides methods for synthesizing any one of the foregoing compounds, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts of these compounds.

Yet another aspect of the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of one or more of the foregoing compounds and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Suitable formulating agents are described in detail in section 4 hereinbelow.

One or more of the foregoing compounds can also be incorporated into a medical device.

5 For example, a medical device, such as a medical stent, can contain or be coated with one or more of the compounds of the invention.

In still another aspect, the invention provides a method for treating a microbial infection, a fungal infection, a viral infection, a parasitic disease, a proliferative disease, an inflammatory disease, or a gastrointestinal motility disorder in a mammal. The method involves administering
10 an effective amount of one or more compounds or pharmaceutical compositions of the invention, for example, via oral, parenteral or topical routes.

The invention provides a method of treating a disorder in a mammal comprising the step of administering to the mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds of the invention thereby to ameliorate a symptom of a particular disorder. Such a disorder can be selected from
15 the group consisting of a skin infection, nosocomial pneumonia, post-viral pneumonia, an abdominal infection, a urinary tract infection, bacteremia, septicemia, endocarditis, an atrio-ventricular shunt infection, a vascular access infection, meningitis, surgical prophylaxis, a peritoneal infection, a bone infection, a joint infection, a methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection, a vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* infection, a linezolid-resistant organism
20 infection, and tuberculosis.

3. Characterization of Compounds of the Invention

Compounds designed, selected and/or optimized by methods described above, after being produced, can be characterized using a variety of assays known to those skilled in the art to determine whether the compounds have biological activity. For example, the compounds can be
25 characterized by conventional assays, including but not limited to those assays described below, to determine whether the compounds have a predicted activity, binding activity and/or binding specificity.

Furthermore, high-throughput screening can be used to speed up analysis using such assays. As a result, it can be possible to screen rapidly the molecules described herein for
30 activity, for example, as anti-cancer, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-parasitic or anti-viral agents. Also, it can be possible to assay how the compounds interact with a ribosome or ribosomal

subunit and/or are effective as modulators (for example, inhibitors) of protein synthesis using techniques known in the art. General methodologies for performing high-throughput screening are described, for example, in Devlin, *High Throughput Screening*, (Marcel Dekker, 1998); and U.S. Patent No. 5,763,263. High-throughput assays can use one or more different assay techniques including, but not limited to, those described below.

(1) *Surface Binding Studies*. A variety of binding assays can be useful in screening new molecules for their binding activity. One approach includes surface plasmon resonance (SPR) that can be used to evaluate the binding properties of molecules of interest with respect to a ribosome, ribosomal subunit or a fragment thereof.

SPR methodologies measure the interaction between two or more macromolecules in real-time through the generation of a quantum-mechanical surface plasmon. One device, (BIAcore Biosensor RTM from Pharmacia Biosensor, Piscataway, N.J.) provides a focused beam of polychromatic light to the interface between a gold film (provided as a disposable biosensor "chip") and a buffer compartment that can be regulated by the user. A 100 nm thick "hydrogel" composed of carboxylated dextran that provides a matrix for the covalent immobilization of analytes of interest is attached to the gold film. When the focused light interacts with the free electron cloud of the gold film, plasmon resonance is enhanced. The resulting reflected light is spectrally depleted in wavelengths that optimally evolved the resonance. By separating the reflected polychromatic light into its component wavelengths (by means of a prism), and determining the frequencies that are depleted, the BIAcore establishes an optical interface which accurately reports the behavior of the generated surface plasmon resonance. When designed as above, the plasmon resonance (and thus the depletion spectrum) is sensitive to mass in the evanescent field (which corresponds roughly to the thickness of the hydrogel). If one component of an interacting pair is immobilized to the hydrogel, and the interacting partner is provided through the buffer compartment, the interaction between the two components can be measured in real time based on the accumulation of mass in the evanescent field and its corresponding effects of the plasmon resonance as measured by the depletion spectrum. This system permits rapid and sensitive real-time measurement of the molecular interactions without the need to label either component.

(2) *Fluorescence Polarization*. Fluorescence polarization (FP) is a measurement technique that can readily be applied to protein-protein, protein-ligand, or RNA-ligand interactions in order to derive IC_{50} s and K_d s of the association reaction between two molecules.

In this technique one of the molecules of interest is conjugated with a fluorophore. This is generally the smaller molecule in the system (in this case, the compound of interest). The sample mixture, containing both the ligand-probe conjugate and the ribosome, ribosomal subunit or fragment thereof, is excited with vertically polarized light. Light is absorbed by the probe fluorophores, and re-emitted a short time later. The degree of polarization of the emitted light is measured. Polarization of the emitted light is dependent on several factors, but most importantly on viscosity of the solution and on the apparent molecular weight of the fluorophore. With proper controls, changes in the degree of polarization of the emitted light depends only on changes in the apparent molecular weight of the fluorophore, which in-turn depends on whether the probe-ligand conjugate is free in solution, or is bound to a receptor. Binding assays based on FP have a number of important advantages, including the measurement of IC_{50} s and K_d s under true homogenous equilibrium conditions, speed of analysis and amenity to automation, and ability to screen in cloudy suspensions and colored solutions.

(3) *Protein Synthesis*. It is contemplated that, in addition to characterization by the foregoing biochemical assays, the compound of interest may also be characterized as a modulator (for example, an inhibitor of protein synthesis) of the functional activity of the ribosome or ribosomal subunit.

Furthermore, more specific protein synthesis inhibition assays may be performed by administering the compound to a whole organism, tissue, organ, organelle, cell, a cellular or subcellular extract, or a purified ribosome preparation and observing its pharmacological and inhibitory properties by determining, for example, its inhibition constant (IC_{50}) for inhibiting protein synthesis. Incorporation of 3H leucine or ^{35}S methionine, or similar experiments can be performed to investigate protein synthesis activity. A change in the amount or the rate of protein synthesis in the cell in the presence of a molecule of interest indicates that the molecule is a modulator of protein synthesis. A decrease in the rate or the amount of protein synthesis indicates that the molecule is a inhibitor of protein synthesis.

Furthermore, the compounds can be assayed for anti-proliferative or anti-infective properties on a cellular level. For example, where the target organism is a microorganism, the activity of compounds of interest can be assayed by growing the microorganisms of interest in media either containing or lacking the compound. Growth inhibition can be indicative that the molecule could be acting as a protein synthesis inhibitor. More specifically, the activity of the compounds of interest against bacterial pathogens can be demonstrated by the ability of the

compound to inhibit growth of defined strains of human pathogens. For this purpose, a panel of bacterial strains can be assembled to include a variety of target pathogenic species, some containing resistance mechanisms that have been characterized. Use of such a panel of organisms permits the determination of structure-activity relationships not only in regards to potency and spectrum, but also with a view to obviating resistance mechanisms. The assays can be performed in microtiter trays according to conventional methodologies as published by The National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) guidelines (NCCLS. M7-A5- Methods for Dilution Antimicrobial Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria That Grow Aerobically; Approved Standard-Fifth Edition. NCCLS Document M100-S12/M7 (ISBN 1-56238-394-9)).

4. Formulation and Administration

The compounds of the invention can be useful in the prevention or treatment of a variety of human or other animal disorders, including for example, bacterial infection, fungal infections, viral infections, parasitic diseases, and cancer. It is contemplated that, once identified, the active molecules of the invention can be incorporated into any suitable carrier prior to use. The dose of active molecule, mode of administration and use of suitable carrier will depend upon the intended recipient and target organism. The formulations, both for veterinary and for human medical use, of compounds according to the present invention typically include such compounds in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The carrier(s) should be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulations and not deleterious to the recipient. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, in this regard, are intended to include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, anti-bacterial and anti-fungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in the compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active compounds (identified or designed according to the invention and/or known in the art) also can be incorporated into the compositions. The formulations can conveniently be presented in dosage unit form and can be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy/microbiology. In general, some formulations are prepared by bringing the compound into association with a liquid carrier or a finely divided solid carrier or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired formulation.

A pharmaceutical composition of the invention should be formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include oral or parenteral, for example, intravenous, intradermal, inhalation, transdermal (topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide.

Useful solutions for oral or parenteral administration can be prepared by any of the methods well known in the pharmaceutical art, described, for example, in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th ed. (Mack Publishing Company, 1990). Formulations for parenteral administration can also include glycocholate for buccal administration, methoxysalicylate for rectal administration, or citric acid for vaginal administration. The parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass or plastic. Suppositories for rectal administration also can be prepared by mixing the drug with a non-irritating excipient such as cocoa butter, other glycerides, or other compositions which are solid at room temperature and liquid at body temperatures. Formulations also can include, for example, polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, and hydrogenated naphthalenes. Formulations for direct administration can include glycerol and other compositions of high viscosity. Other potentially useful parenteral carriers for these drugs include ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer particles, osmotic pumps, implantable infusion systems, and liposomes. Formulations for inhalation administration can contain as excipients, for example, lactose, or can be aqueous solutions containing, for example, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, glycocholate and deoxycholate, or oily solutions for administration in the form of nasal drops, or as a gel to be applied intranasally. Retention enemas also can be used for rectal delivery.

Formulations of the present invention suitable for oral administration can be in the form of: discrete units such as capsules, gelatin capsules, sachets, tablets, troches, or lozenges, each containing a predetermined amount of the drug; a powder or granular composition; a solution or

a suspension in an aqueous liquid or non-aqueous liquid; or an oil-in-water emulsion or a water-in-oil emulsion. The drug can also be administered in the form of a bolus, electuary or paste. A tablet can be made by compressing or molding the drug optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets can be prepared by compressing, in a suitable machine, the drug
5 in a free-flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed by a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, surface active or dispersing agent. Molded tablets may be made by molding, in a suitable machine, a mixture of the powdered drug and suitable carrier moistened with an inert liquid diluent.

Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. For the purpose
10 of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients. Oral compositions prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash include the compound in the fluid carrier and are applied orally and swished and expectorated or swallowed. Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches and the like can contain any of the
15 following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose; a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

20 Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor ELTM (BASF, Parsippany, NJ) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). It should be stable under the conditions of manufacture and
25 storage and should be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of
30 dispersion and by the use of surfactants. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as manitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by

including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

5 Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filter sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle which contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, methods of preparation include vacuum drying and freeze-drying which yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any
10 additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

Formulations suitable for intra-articular administration can be in the form of a sterile aqueous preparation of the drug that can be in microcrystalline form, for example, in the form of an aqueous microcrystalline suspension. Liposomal formulations or biodegradable polymer systems can also be used to present the drug for both intra-articular and ophthalmic
15 administration.

Formulations suitable for topical administration, including eye treatment, include liquid or semi-liquid preparations such as liniments, lotions, gels, applicants, oil-in-water or water-in-oil emulsions such as creams, ointments or pastes; or solutions or suspensions such as drops. Formulations for topical administration to the skin surface can be prepared by dispersing the
20 drug with a dermatologically acceptable carrier such as a lotion, cream, ointment or soap. Particularly useful are carriers capable of forming a film or layer over the skin to localize application and inhibit removal. For topical administration to internal tissue surfaces, the agent can be dispersed in a liquid tissue adhesive or other substance known to enhance adsorption to a tissue surface. For example, hydroxypropylcellulose or fibrinogen/thrombin solutions can be
25 used to advantage. Alternatively, tissue-coating solutions, such as pectin-containing formulations can be used.

For inhalation treatments, inhalation of powder (self-propelling or spray formulations) dispensed with a spray can, a nebulizer, or an atomizer can be used. Such formulations can be in the form of a fine powder for pulmonary administration from a powder inhalation device or self-
30 propelling powder-dispensing formulations. In the case of self-propelling solution and spray formulations, the effect can be achieved either by choice of a valve having the desired spray characteristics (i.e., being capable of producing a spray having the desired particle size) or by

incorporating the active ingredient as a suspended powder in controlled particle size. For administration by inhalation, the compounds also can be delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from pressured container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, e.g., a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

5 Systemic administration also can be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants generally are known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents and bile salts. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For
10 transdermal administration, the active compounds typically are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

 The active compounds can be prepared with carriers that will protect the compound against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can
15 be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Liposomal suspensions can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,522,811.

20 Oral or parenteral compositions can be formulated in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the
25 invention are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals. Furthermore, administration can be by periodic injections of a bolus, or can be made more continuous by intravenous, intramuscular or intraperitoneal administration from an external reservoir (e.g., an
30 intravenous bag).

 Where adhesion to a tissue surface is desired the composition can include the drug dispersed in a fibrinogen-thrombin composition or other bioadhesive. The compound then can

be painted, sprayed or otherwise applied to the desired tissue surface. Alternatively, the drugs can be formulated for parenteral or oral administration to humans or other mammals, for example, in effective amounts, e.g., amounts that provide appropriate concentrations of the drug to target tissue for a time sufficient to induce the desired effect.

5 Where the active compound is to be used as part of a transplant procedure, it can be provided to the living tissue or organ to be transplanted prior to removal of tissue or organ from the donor. The compound can be provided to the donor host. Alternatively or, in addition, once removed from the donor, the organ or living tissue can be placed in a preservation solution containing the active compound. In all cases, the active compound can be administered directly
10 to the desired tissue, as by injection to the tissue, or it can be provided systemically, either by oral or parenteral administration, using any of the methods and formulations described herein and/or known in the art. Where the drug comprises part of a tissue or organ preservation solution, any commercially available preservation solution can be used to advantage. For example, useful solutions known in the art include Collins solution, Wisconsin solution, Belzer
15 solution, Eurocollins solution and lactated Ringer's solution.

 Active compound as identified or designed by the methods described herein can be administered to individuals to treat disorders (prophylactically or therapeutically). In conjunction with such treatment, pharmacogenomics (i.e., the study of the relationship between an individual's genotype and that individual's response to a foreign compound or drug) can be
20 considered. Differences in metabolism of therapeutics can lead to severe toxicity or therapeutic failure by altering the relation between dose and blood concentration of the pharmacologically active drug. Thus, a physician or clinician can consider applying knowledge obtained in relevant pharmacogenomics studies in determining whether to administer a drug as well as tailoring the dosage and/or therapeutic regimen of treatment with the drug.

25 In therapeutic use for treating, or combating, bacterial infections in mammals, the compounds or pharmaceutical compositions thereof will be administered orally, parenterally and/or topically at a dosage to obtain and maintain a concentration, that is, an amount, or blood-level or tissue level of active component in the animal undergoing treatment which will be anti-microbially effective. The term "effective amount" is understood to mean that the compound of
30 the invention is present in or on the recipient in an amount sufficient to elicit biological activity, for example, anti-microbial activity, anti-fungal activity, anti-viral activity, anti-parasitic activity, and/or anti-proliferative activity. Generally, an effective amount of dosage of active

component will be in the range of from about 0.1 to about 100, more preferably from about 1.0 to about 50 mg/kg of body weight/day. The amount administered will also likely depend on such variables as the type and extent of disease or indication to be treated, the overall health status of the particular patient, the relative biological efficacy of the compound delivered, the formulation of the drug, the presence and types of excipients in the formulation, and the route of administration. Also, it is to be understood that the initial dosage administered can be increased beyond the above upper level in order to rapidly achieve the desired blood-level or tissue level, or the initial dosage can be smaller than the optimum and the daily dosage can be progressively increased during the course of treatment depending on the particular situation. If desired, the daily dose can also be divided into multiple doses for administration, for example, two to four times per day.

5. Examples

In the following examples, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were obtained on a Bruker Avance 300 or Avance 500 spectrometer, or in some cases a GE-Nicolet 300 spectrometer. Common reaction solvents were either high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) grade or American Chemical Society (ACS) grade, and anhydrous as obtained from the manufacturer unless otherwise noted. "Chromatography" or "purified by silica gel" refers to flash column chromatography using silica gel (EM Merck, Silica Gel 60, 230-400 mesh) unless otherwise noted.

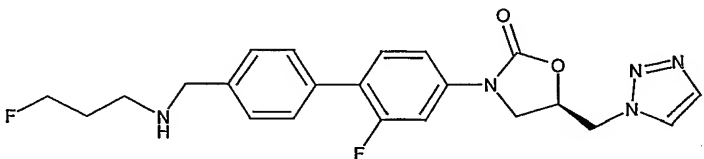
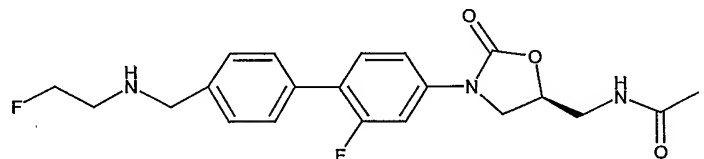
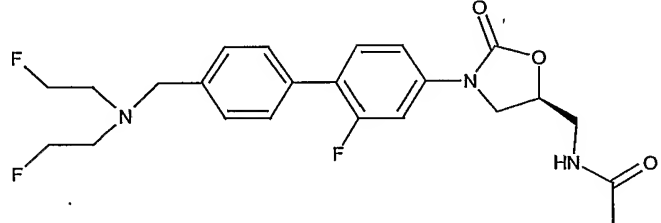
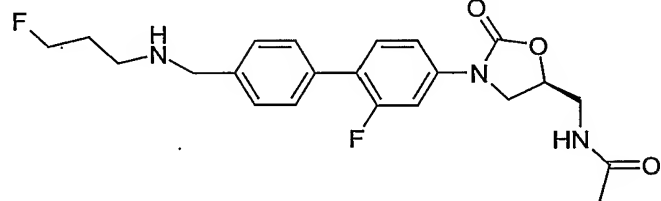
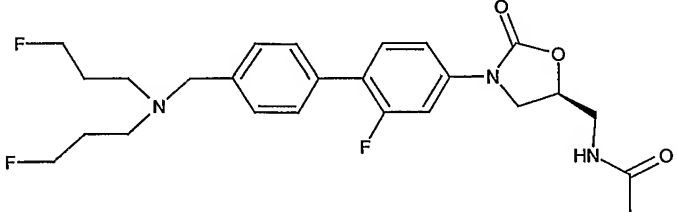
Exemplary compounds synthesized in accordance with the invention are listed in Table 1. A straight, unbolded or unhatched bond from a chiral center indicates that the substituent can be either an enantiomer, i.e., R or S, or a mixture of both. In the table, a (\pm) symbol preceding a chemical name means that the compound is racemic with respect to any undesignated chiral centers. A wavy bond indicates that the substituent can be either cis or trans, or a mixture of both. Furthermore, the chemical names are provided for convenience and are not intended to limit the indicated chemical structures. To the extent that there is a discrepancy between the chemical name and the structure of a compound, the structure of the compound shall govern. Also, depending on the conventions and choices available, more than one chemical name can be given to a particular chemical structure. As a nonlimiting example, Compound 1, below, is drawn with stereochemistry indicated for the methyl acetamide substituent on the oxazolidinone ring, but with no stereochemistry indicated for the hydroxy substituent. Compound 1 is named indicating the "5S" stereochemistry at the chiral carbon center at which the acetamide substituent

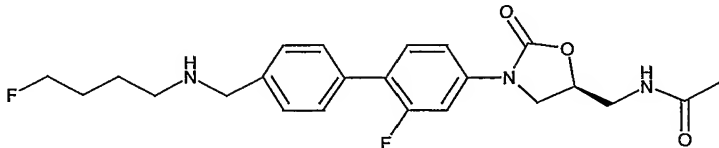
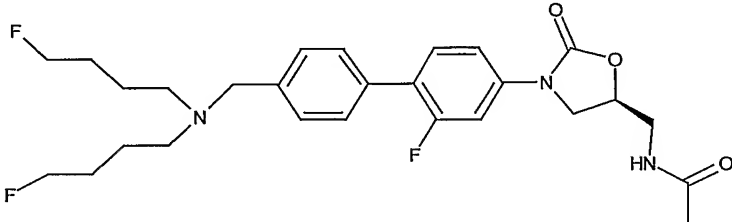
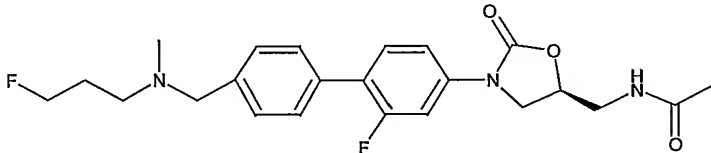
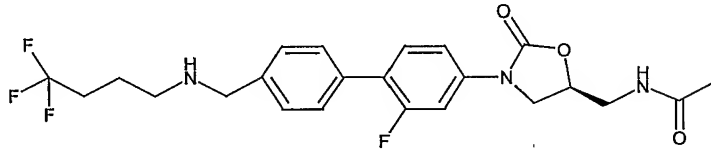
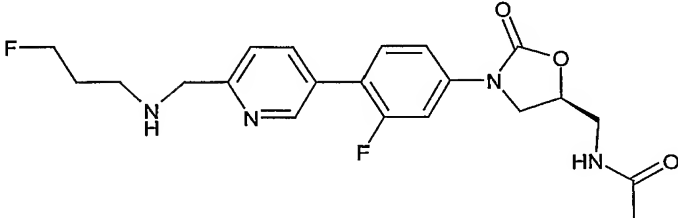
is attached. However, Compound 1 is also named with a “(±)” designation, indicating that the stereochemistry is undefined or the compound is racemic with respect to the hydroxyl substituent, where no stereochemistry is indicated.

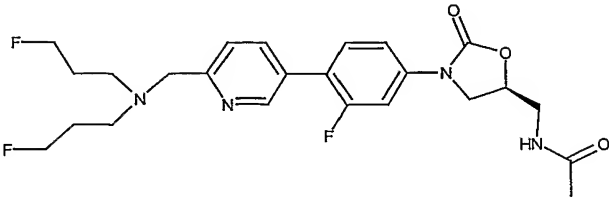
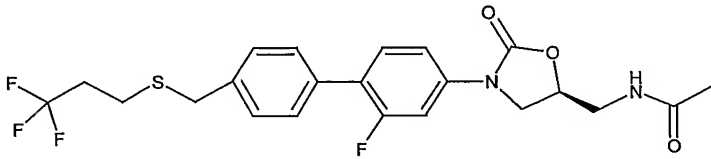
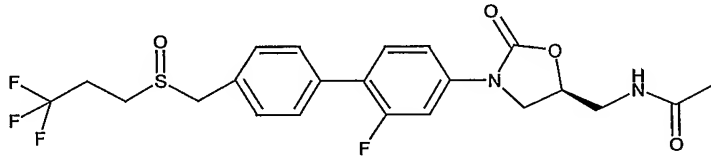
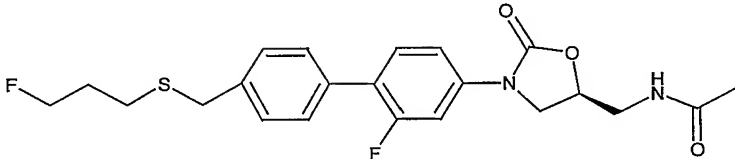
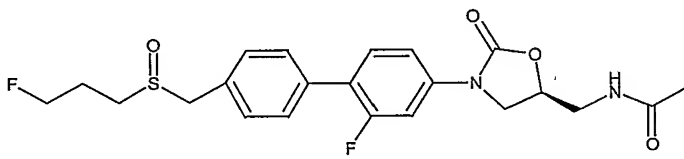
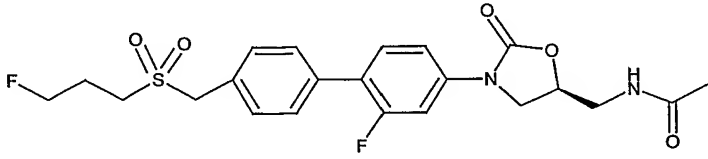
The compounds of the present invention can be prepared, formulated, and delivered as salts, esters, and prodrugs. For convenience, the compounds in Table 1 are generally shown without indicating a particular salt, ester, or prodrug form and are generally named in the table without further limitation to such salts, esters, or prodrugs. As a nonlimiting example, Compound 2, having a propyl amino group, is depicted as the free base compound, although it can be prepared as the hydrochloride salt, as indicated from the synthetic procedure provided for the compound.

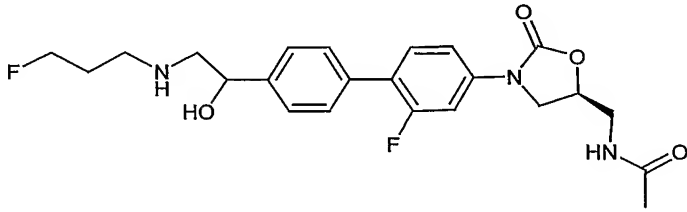
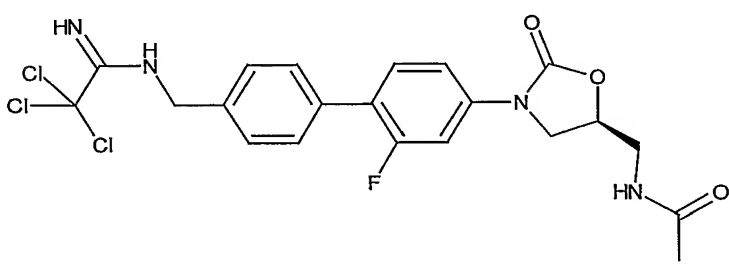
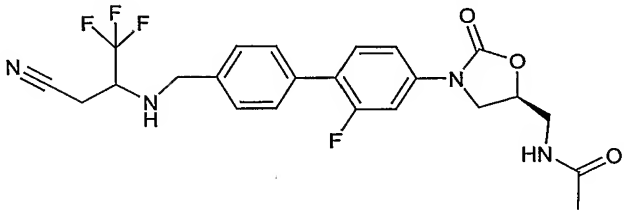
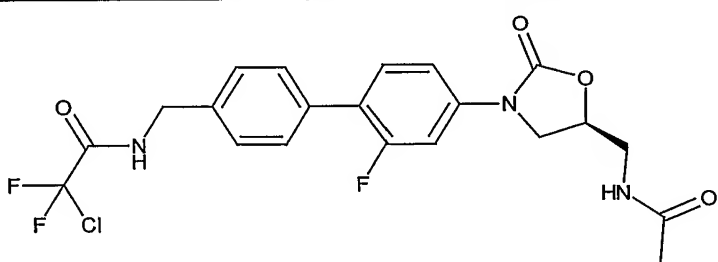
Table 1

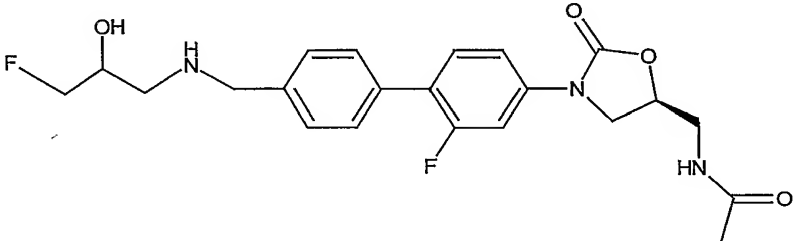
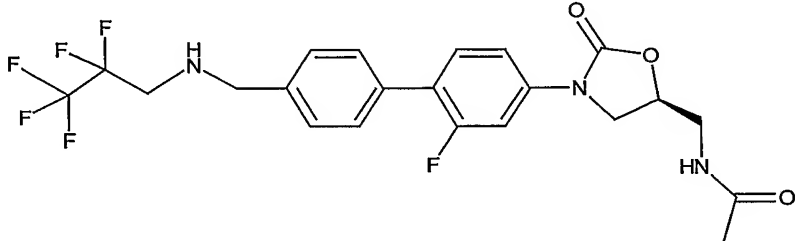
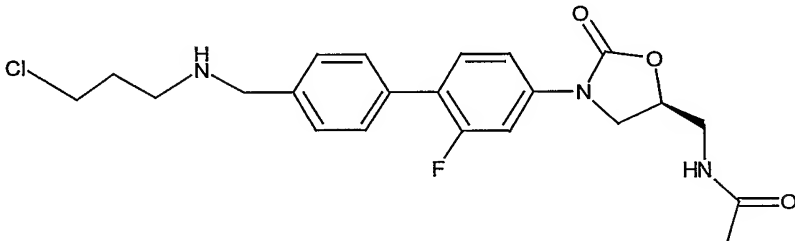
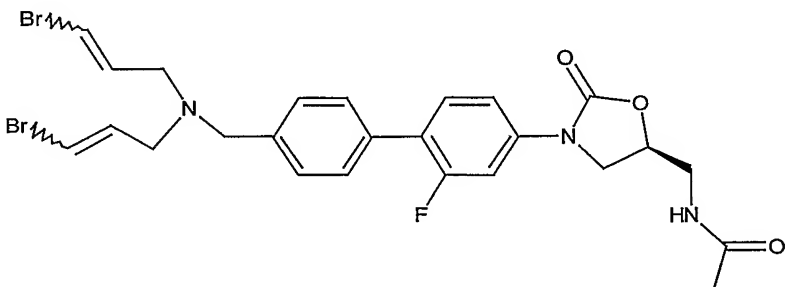
Compound Number	Structure
1	
	(±) (5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3,3,3-trifluoro-2-hydroxy-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
2	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3,3,3-trifluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
3	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-(isoxazol-3-yloxymethyl)-oxazolidin-2-one

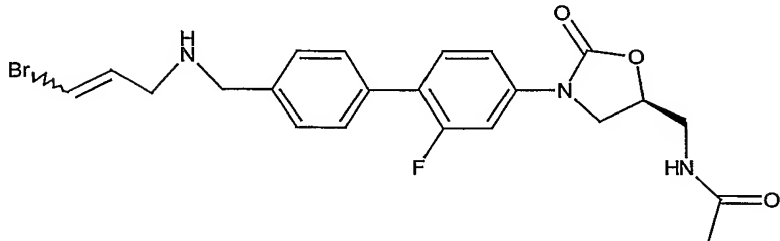
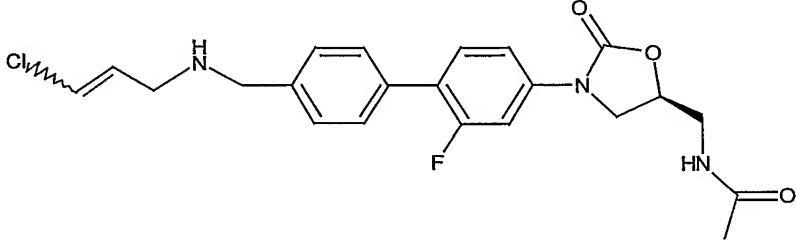
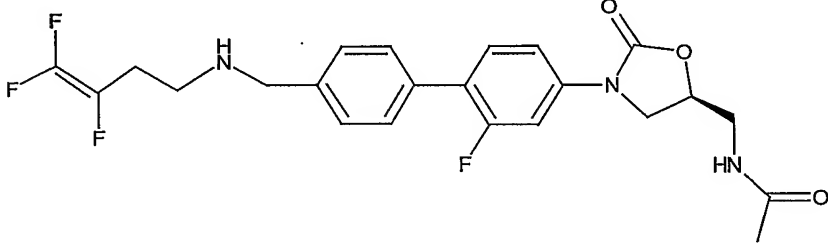
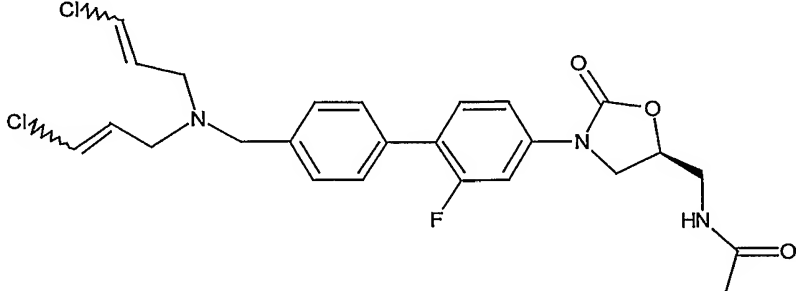
4	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-oxazolidin-2-one
5	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(2-fluoro-ethylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
6	
	(5S)-N-[3-(4'-{[Bis-(2-fluoro-ethyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
7	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
8	
	(5S)-N-[3-(4'-{[Bis-(3-fluoro-propyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide

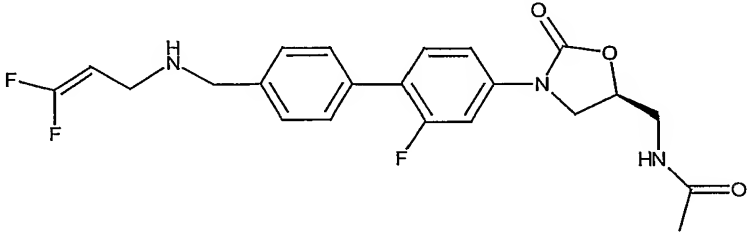
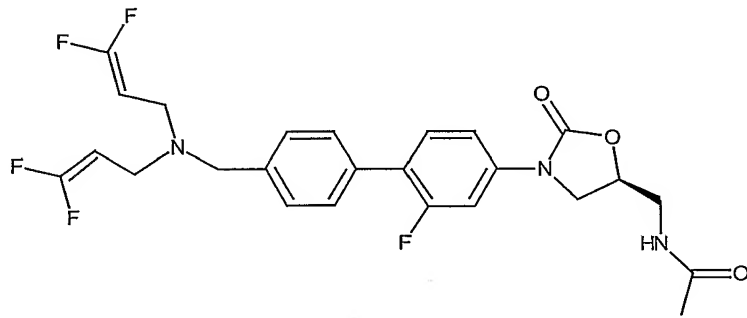
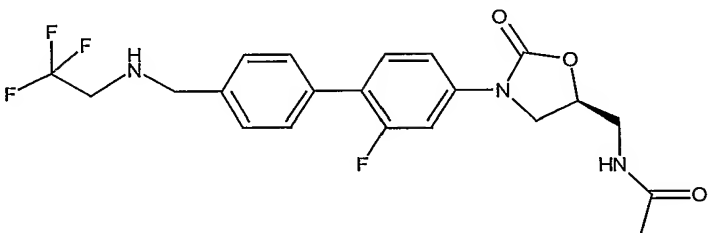
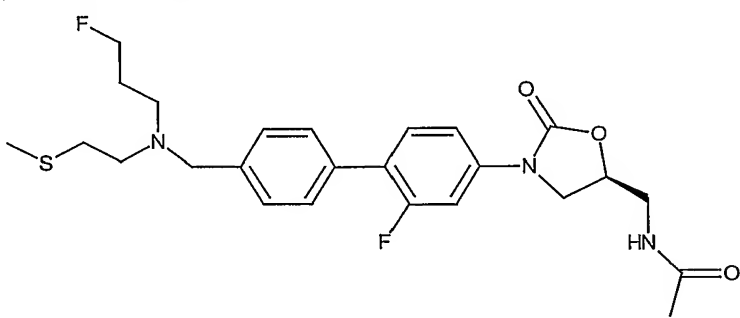
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	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(4-fluoro-butylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
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	(5S)-N-[3-(4'-{[Bis-(4-fluoro-butyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
11	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(3-fluoro-propyl)-methyl-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
12	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(4,4,4-trifluoro-butylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
13	
	(5S)-N-[3-(3-Fluoro-4-{6-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-pyridin-3-yl}-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide

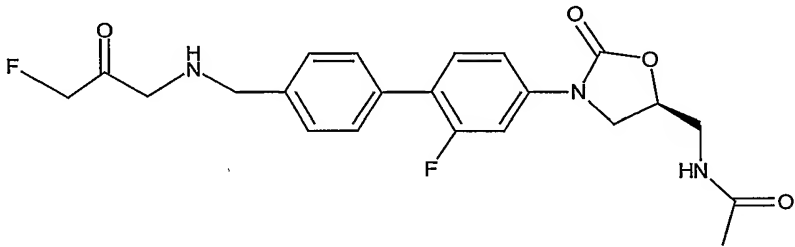
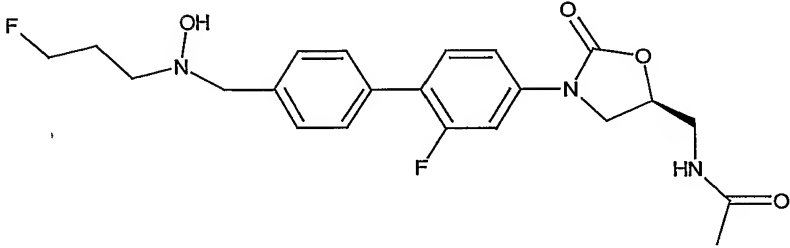
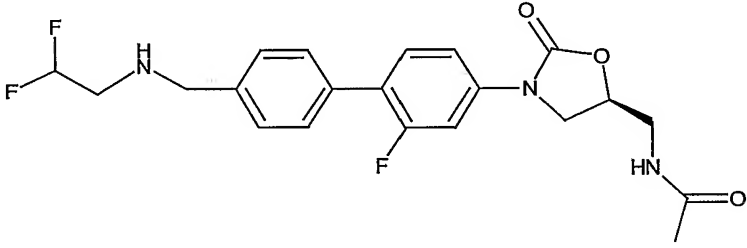
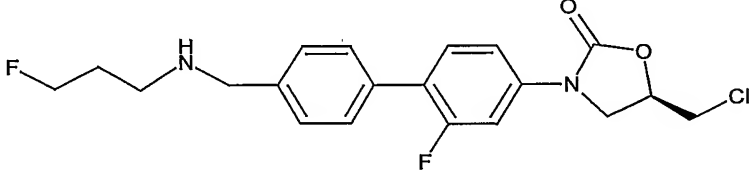
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	(5S)-N-{3-[4-(6-{[Bis-(3-fluoro-propyl)-amino]-methyl}-pyridin-3-yl)-3-fluoro-phenyl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
15	
	(5S)-N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(3,3,3-trifluoro-propylsulfanylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
16	
	(5S)-N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(3,3,3-trifluoro-propane-1-sulfinylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
17	
	(5S)-N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(3-fluoro-propylsulfanylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
18	
	(5S)-N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(3-fluoro-propane-1-sulfinylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
19	
	(5S)-N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(3-fluoro-propane-1-sulfonylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide

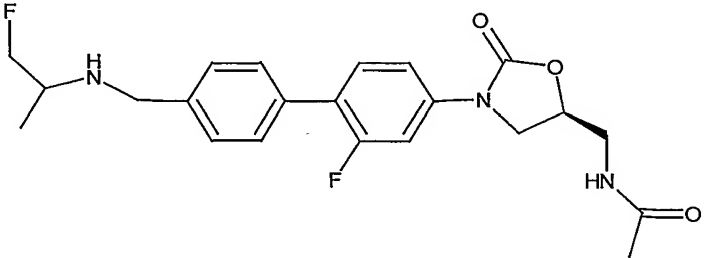
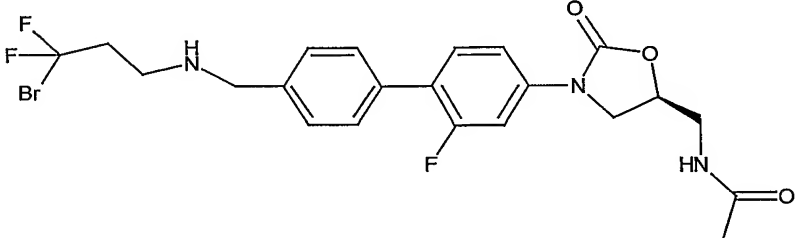
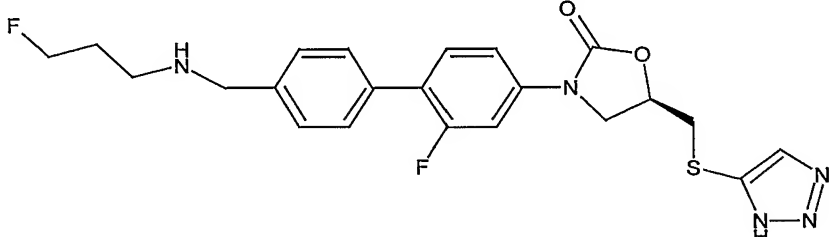
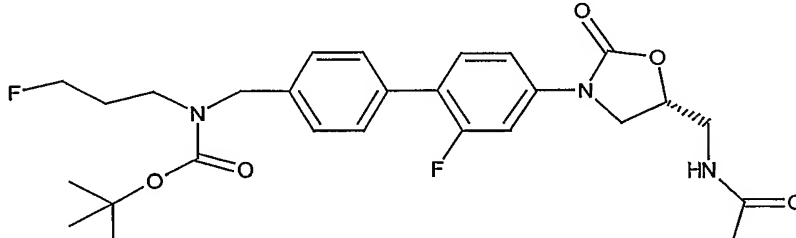
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	(±) (5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[2-(3-fluoro-propylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
21	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(2,2,2-trichloro-acetimidoyl)-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
22	
	(±) (5S)-N-{3-[2-Fluoro-4'-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazole-5-sulfonylmethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide
23	
	(5S)-N-{4'-[5-(Acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-2-chloro-2,2-difluoro-acetamide

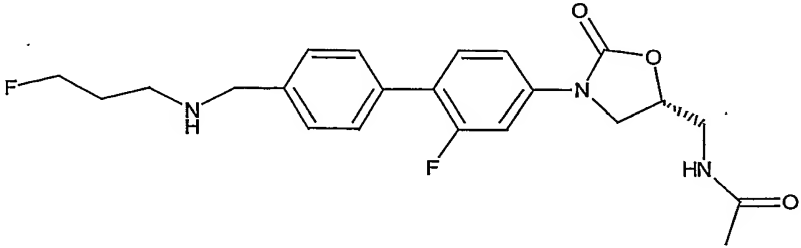
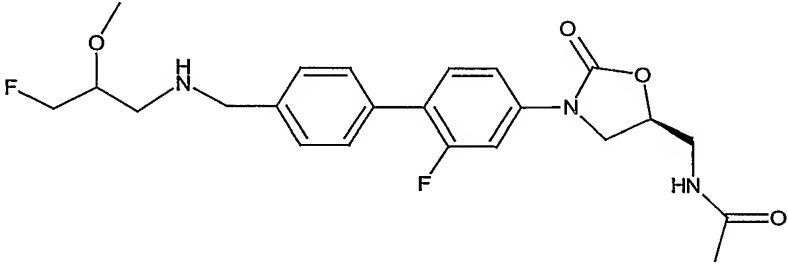
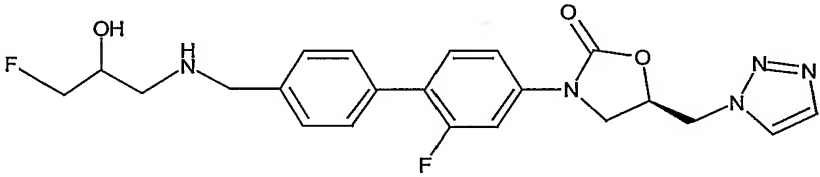
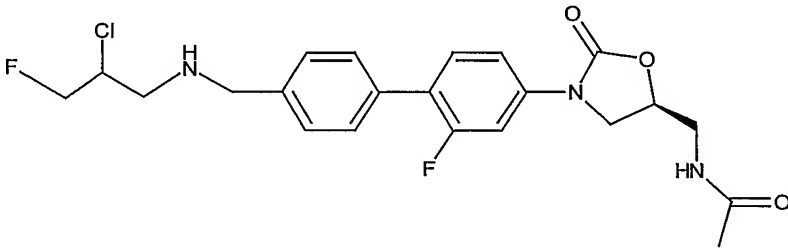
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	(±) (5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-2-hydroxy-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
25	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoro-propylamino)methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
26	
	(5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(3-Chloro-propylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
27	
	(5S)-N-[3-(4'-{[Bis-(3-bromo-allyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide

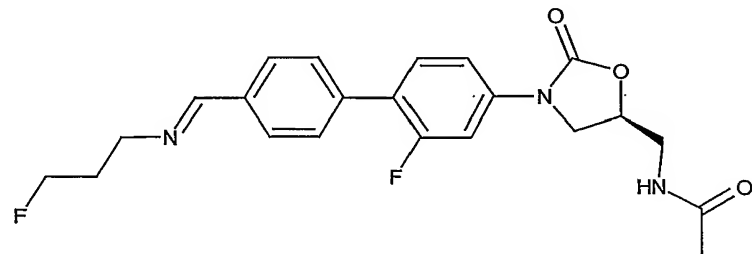
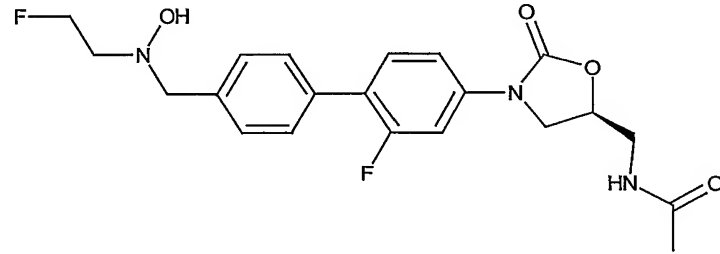
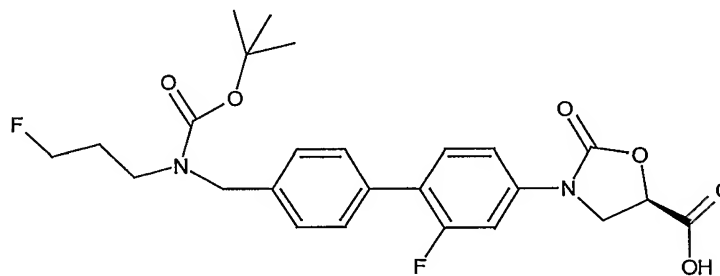
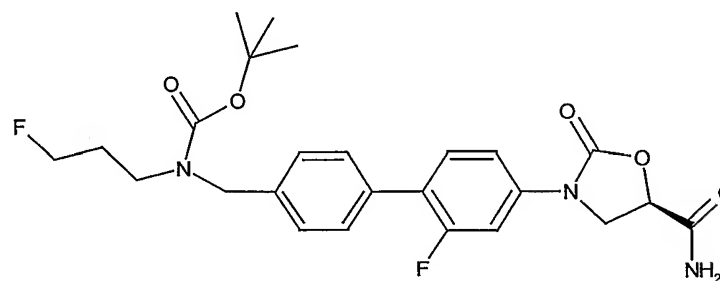
28	
	(5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(3-Bromo-allylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
29	
	(5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(3-Chloro-allylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
30	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3,4,4-trifluoro-but-3-enylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
31	
	(5S)-N-[3-(4'-{[Bis-(3-chloro-allyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide

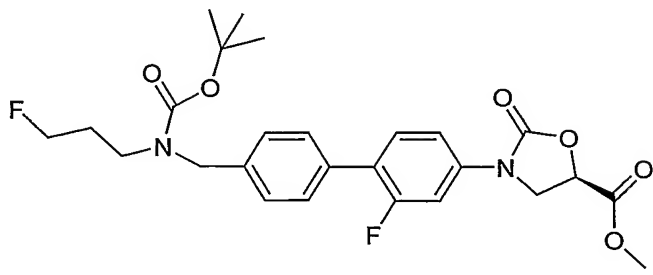
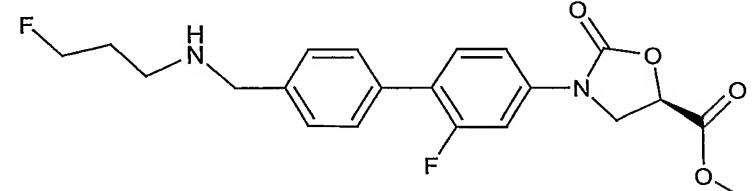
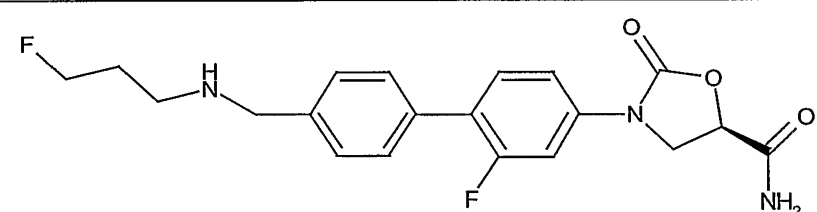
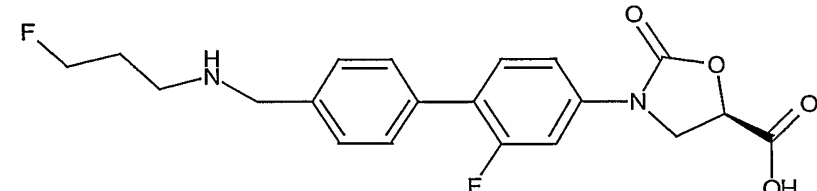
32	
	(5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(3,3-Difluoro-allylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
33	
	(5S)-N-[3-(4'-{[Bis-(3,3-difluoro-allyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
34	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(2,2,2-trifluoro-ethylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
35	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(3-fluoro-propyl)-(2-methylsulfanyl-ethyl)-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide

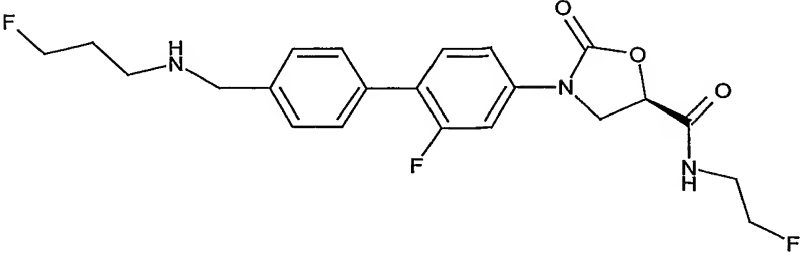
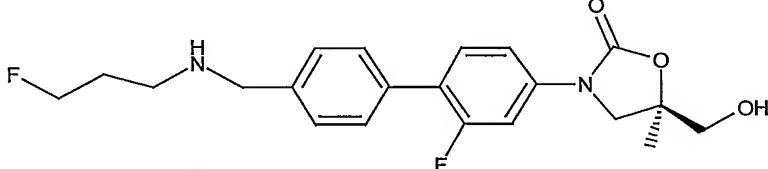
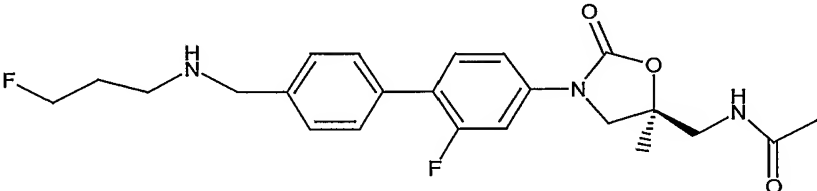
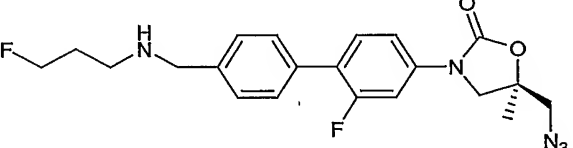
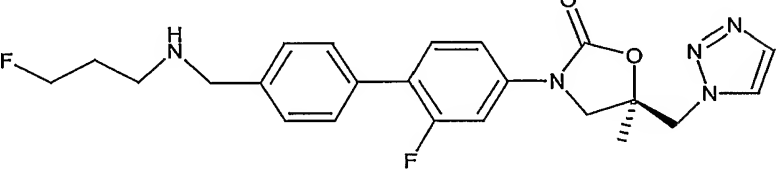
36	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-2-oxo-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
37	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(3-fluoro-propyl)-hydroxy-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
38	
	(5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(2,2-Difluoro-ethylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
39	
	(5R)-5-Chloromethyl-3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-oxazolidin-2-one

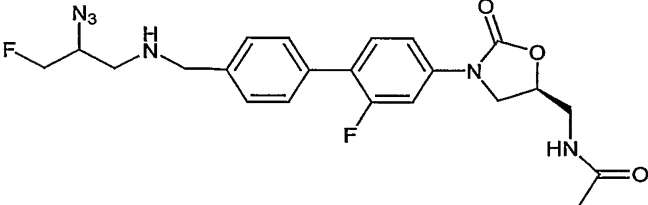
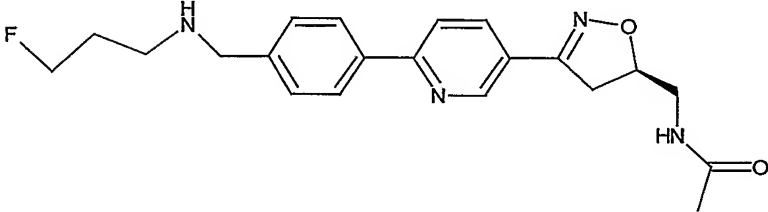
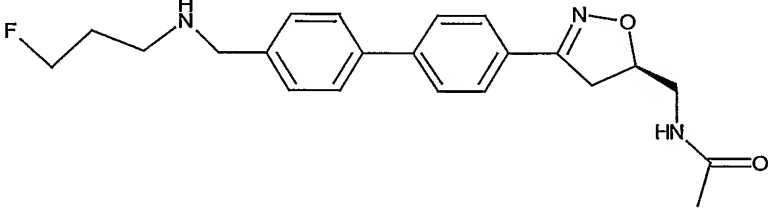
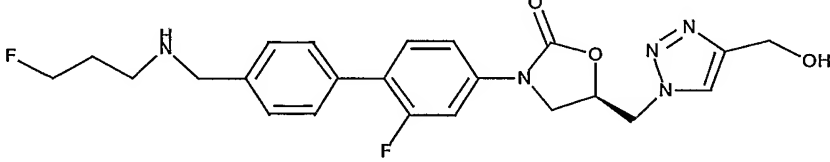
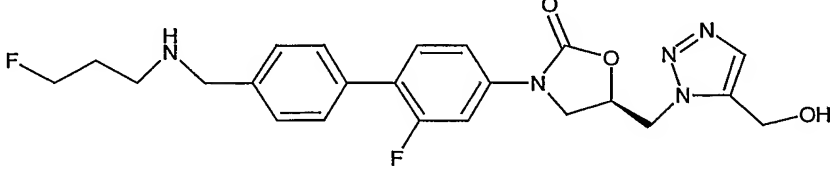
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	(±) (5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(2-fluoro-1-methyl-ethylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
41	
	(5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(3-Bromo-3,3-difluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
42	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-(3H-[1,2,3]triazol-4-ylsulfanylmethyl)-oxazolidin-2-one
43	
	(5R)-{4'-[5-(Acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

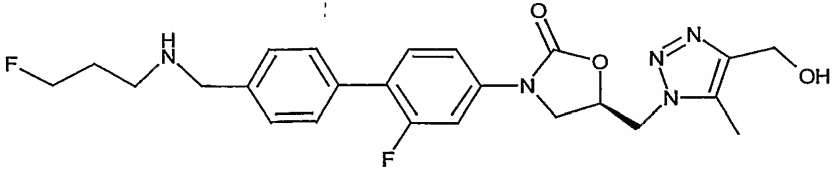
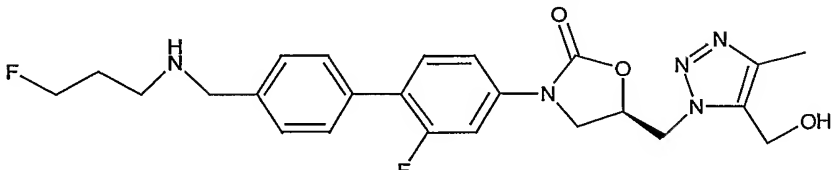
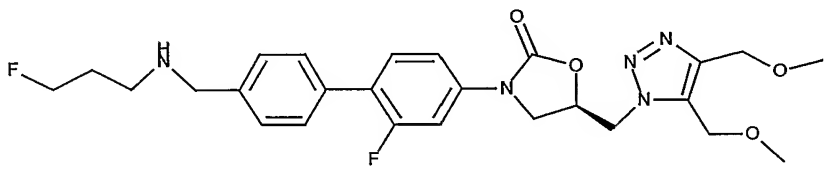
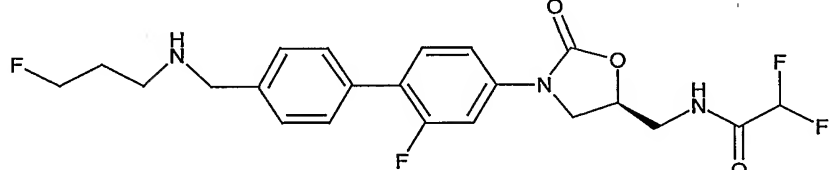
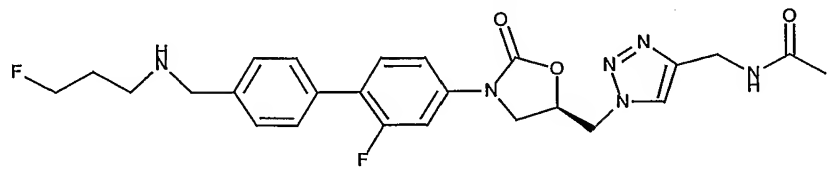
44	
	(5R)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
45	
	(±) (5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-2-methoxy-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
46	
	(±) (5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-2-hydroxy-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-oxazolidin-2-one
47	
	(±) (5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(2-Chloro-3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide

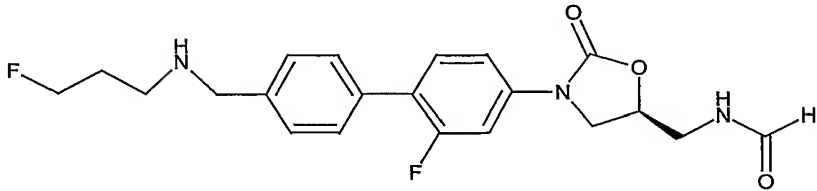
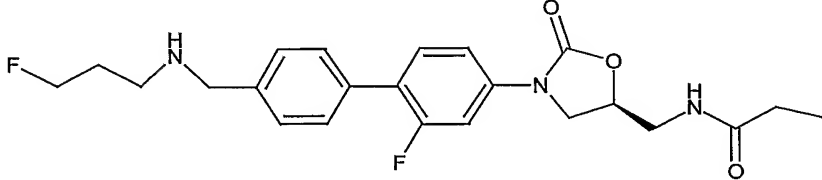
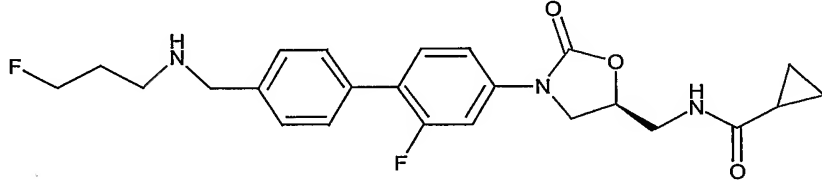
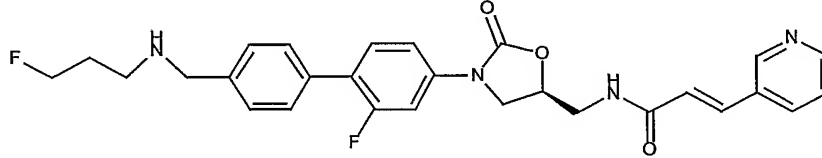
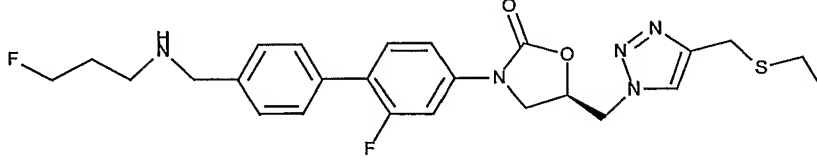
48	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylimino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
49	
	(5S)-N-[3-(2-Fluoro-4'-{[(2-fluoro-ethyl)-hydroxy-amino]-methyl}-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
50	
	(5R)-3-(4'-{[tert-Butoxycarbonyl-(3-fluoro-propyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidine-5-carboxylic acid
51	
	(5R)-[4'-(5-Carbamoyl-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl)-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl]-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

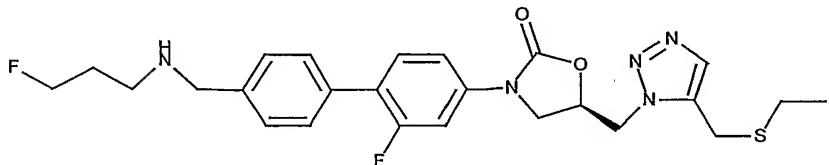
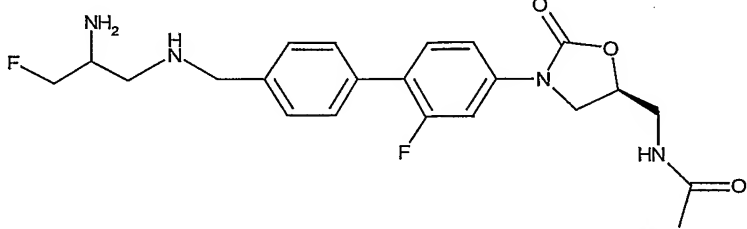
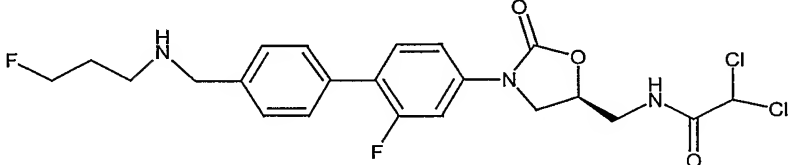
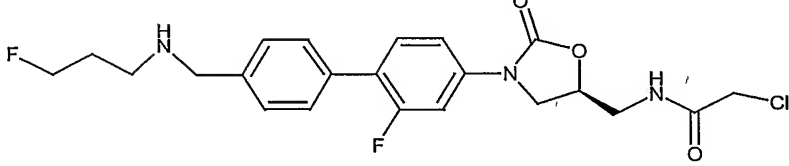
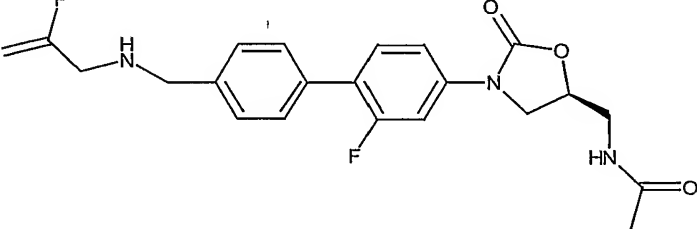
52	
	(5R)-3-(4'-{[tert-Butoxycarbonyl-(3-fluoro-propyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester
53	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidine-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester
54	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidine-5-carboxylic acid amide
55	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidine-5-carboxylic acid

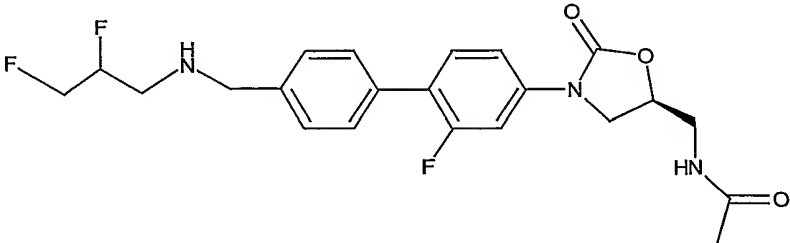
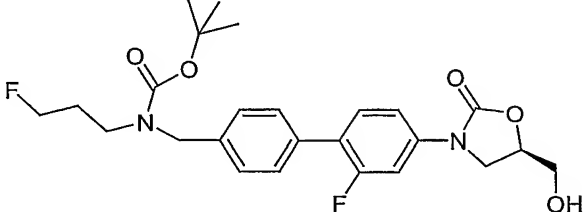
56	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidine-5-carboxylic acid (2-fluoro-ethyl)-amide
57	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-hydroxymethyl-5-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one
58	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-methyl-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
59	
	(5R)-5-Azidomethyl-3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one
60	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-methyl-5-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl-oxazolidin-2-one

61	
	(±) (5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(2-Azido-3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
62	
	(5R)-N-[3-(6-{4-[(3-Fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-phenyl}-pyridin-3-yl)-4,5-dihydro-isoxazol-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide
63	
	(5R)-N-(3-{4'-[(3-Fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-4,5-dihydro-isoxazol-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
64	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-(4-hydroxymethyl-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl)-oxazolidin-2-one
65	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-(5-hydroxymethyl-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl)-oxazolidin-2-one

66	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-(4-hydroxymethyl-5-methyl-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl)-oxazolidin-2-one
67	
	(5R)-3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-5-(5-hydroxymethyl-4-methyl-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl)-oxazolidin-2-one
68	
	(5R)-5-(4,5-Bis-methoxymethyl-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl)-3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-oxazolidin-2-one
69	
	(5S)-2,2-Difluoro-N-(3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
70	
	(5R)-N-[1-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-1H-[1,2,3]triazol-4-ylmethyl]-acetamide

71	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-formamide
72	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-propionamide
73	
	(5S)-Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-amide
74	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-3-pyridin-3-yl-acrylamide
75	
	(5R)-5-(4-Ethylsulfanylmethyl-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl)-3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-oxazolidin-2-one

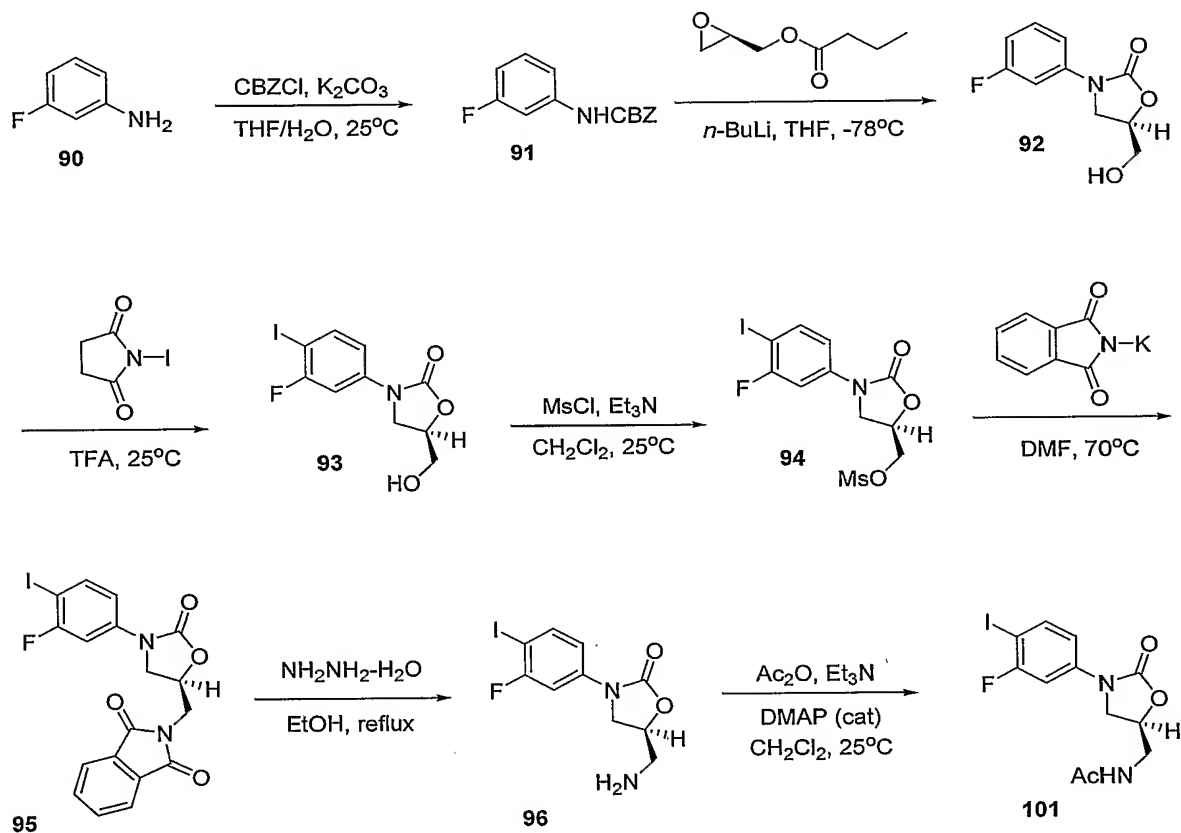
76	
	(5R)-5-(5-Ethylsulfanylmethyl-[1,2,3]triazol-1-ylmethyl)-3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-oxazolidin-2-one
77	
	(±) (5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(2-Amino-3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
78	
	(5S)-2,2-Dichloro-N-(3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
79	
	(5S)-2-Chloro-N-(3-{2-fluoro-4'-[(3-fluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
80	
	(5S)-N-(3-{2-Fluoro-4'-[(2-fluoro-allylamino)-methyl]-biphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide

81	
	(±) (5S)-N-(3-{4'-[(2,3-Difluoro-propylamino)-methyl]-2-fluorobiphenyl-4-yl}-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-acetamide
82	
	(5R)-[2'-fluoro-4'-(5-hydroxymethyl-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl)-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl]-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid <i>tert</i> -butyl ester

The following schemes depict some exemplary chemistries available for synthesizing the compounds of the invention. It will be appreciated, however, that the desired compounds may be synthesized using other alternative chemistries known in the art.

Example 1 – Synthesis of Aryl Iodide 101**Method A**

Scheme 1 depicts the synthesis of aryl iodide **101**, an intermediate useful in producing compounds of the present invention.

5 **Scheme 1****Synthesis of amine 91**

A solution of 3-fluoroaniline **90** (18.7 g, 168.3 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (THF, 150 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3 , 46.45 g, 336.6 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and water (H_2O) (150 mL) before a solution of benzyl chloroformate (CBZCl, 31.58 g, 185.1 mmol, 26.1 mL, 1.1 equiv) in THF (50 mL) was dropwise added into the reaction mixture at room temperature under nitrogen (N_2). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours (h). When thin layer chromatography (TLC) showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H_2O (100 mL) and ethyl acetate (EtOAc, 100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H_2O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium chloride

(NaCl, 100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (3-fluoro-phenyl)-carbamic acid benzyl ester (amine **91**, 39.2 g, 95% yield) as pale-yellow oil. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.23 (s, 2H, OCH₂Ph), 6.75–6.82 (m, 2H), 7.05 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.4, 8.2 Hz), 7.22–7.45 (m, 6H). C₁₄H₁₂FNO₂, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 246 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of alcohol **92**

A solution of amine **91** (39.2 g, 160.0 mmol) in anhydrous THF (300 mL) was cooled to -78 °C in a dry-ice/acetone bath before a solution of *n*-butyl lithium (*n*-BuLi, 2.5 M solution in hexane, 70.4 mL, 176 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was dropwise added under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at -78 °C for 1 h before a solution of (*R*)-(-)-glycidyl butyrate (25.37 g, 24.6 mL, 176 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in anhydrous THF (100 mL) was dropwise added into the reaction mixture at -78 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 minutes (min) before being gradually warmed to room temperature for 12 h under N₂. When TLC and high performance liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry (HPLC/MS) showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (200 mL), and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h before EtOAc (200 mL) was added. The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. White crystals precipitated from the concentrated solution when most of the solvent was evaporated. The residue was then treated with 20% EtOAc/hexane (100 mL) and the resulting slurry was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The solids were collected by filtration and washed with 20% EtOAc/hexane (2 x 50 mL) to afford the desired (5*R*)-(3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-5-hydroxymethyl-oxazolidin-2-one (alcohol **92**, 24.4 g, 72.3% yield) as white crystals. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 3.34–3.72 (m, 2H), 3.83 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.2, 9.0 Hz), 4.09 (t, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 4.68–4.75 (m, 1H), 5.23 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz, OH), 6.96 (m, 1H), 7.32–7.56 (m, 3H). C₁₀H₁₀FNO₃, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 212 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of iodo-alcohol **93**

A solution of alcohol **92** (10.74 g, 50.9 mmol) in trifluoroacetic acid (TFA, 50 mL) was treated with *N*-iodosuccinimide (12.03 g, 53.45 mmol, 1.05 equiv) at 25 °C and stirred for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was

concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then treated with H₂O (100 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (100 mL) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 30 min before being cooled to 0-5 °C for 2 h. The white solids were collected by filtration, washed with H₂O (2 x 25 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (2 x 25 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired
5 (5*R*)-3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-5-hydroxymethyl-oxazolidin-2-one (iodo-alcohol **93**, 15.1 g, 88% yield) as an off-white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 3.58 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.2, 12.6 Hz), 3.67 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.0, 12.6 Hz), 3.67 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.3, 9.0 Hz), 4.07(t, 1H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 4.72 (m, 1H), 5.21 (br. s, 1H, OH), 7.22 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.4, 8.4 Hz), 7.58 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.4, 11.1 Hz), 7.81
10 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.8, 8.7 Hz). C₁₀H₉FINO₃, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 338 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of mesylate **94**

A solution of iodo-alcohol **93** (25.2 g, 74.8 mmol) in methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂, 150 mL) was treated with triethylamine (TEA or Et₃N, 15.15 g, 20.9 mL, 150 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was cooled to 0-5 °C before methanesulfonyl chloride (MsCl, 10.28
15 g, 6.95 mL, 89.7 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was dropwise introduced into the reaction mixture at 0-5 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0-5 °C for 1 h under N₂. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (100 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The combined organic extracts were
20 washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*R*)-methanesulfonic acid 3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl ester (mesylate **94**, 30.71 g, 98.9% yield) as an off-white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. C₁₁H₁₁FINO₅S, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 416 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of phthalimide **95**

A solution of mesylate **94** (26.38 g, 63.57 mmol) in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF, 120 mL) was treated with solid potassium phthalimide (12.95 g, 70.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 70 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before
30 being quenched with H₂O (400 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min before being cooled to 0-5 °C for 1 h. The white precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with water (3 x 100 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*R*)-2-[3-(3-fluoro-4-

iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-isoindole-1,3-dione (phthalimide **95**, 27.85 g, 94%) as an off-white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. $C_{18}H_{12}FIN_2O_4$, LCMS (EI) m/e 467 ($M^+ + H$).

Synthesis of amine **96**

5 A solution of phthalimide **95** (23.3 g, 50.0 mmol) in ethanol (EtOH, 150 mL) was treated with hydrazine monohydrate (12.52 g, 12.1 mL, 250 mmol, 5.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to reflux for 2 h. A white precipitate formed as the reaction mixture refluxed. When TLC and HPLC showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being quenched with H₂O (100 mL). The aqueous solution was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 200 mL), and the combined organic
10 extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-5-aminomethyl-3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-oxazolidin-2-one (amine **96**, 16.0 g, 95.2% yield) as a white powder. This product was directly used in the subsequent reactions without
15 further purification. $C_{10}H_{10}FIN_2O_2$, LCMS (EI) m/e 337 ($M^+ + H$).

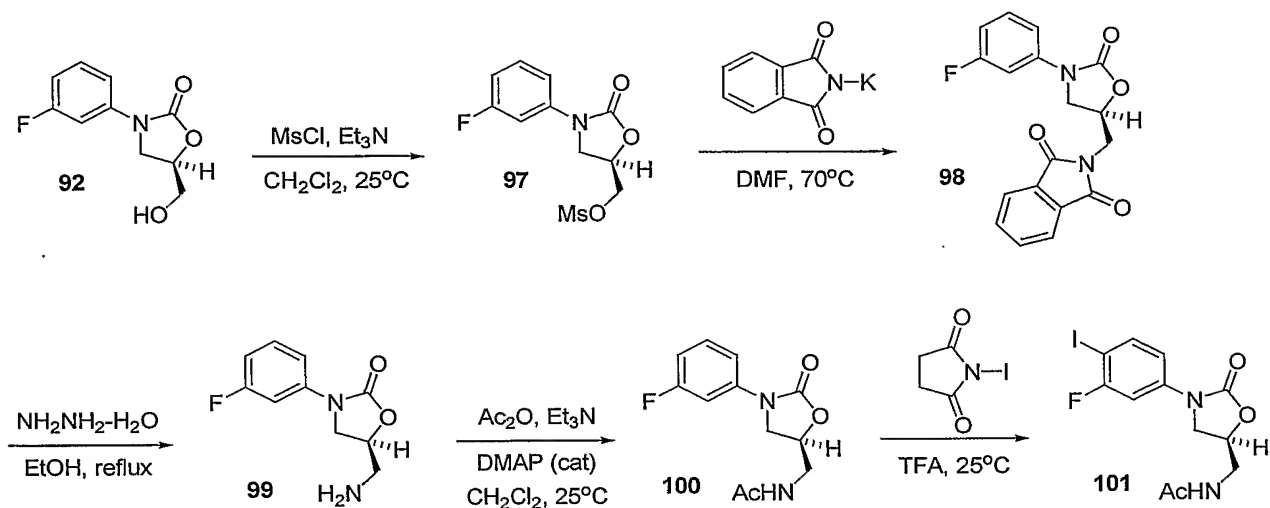
Synthesis of aryl iodide **101**

 A suspension of amine **96** (16.0 g, 47.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) was treated with TEA (9.62 g, 13.2 mL, 95.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was cooled to 0-5 °C before being treated with acetic anhydride (Ac₂O, 7.29 g, 6.75 mL, 71.4 mmol, 1.5
20 equiv) and 4-*N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 58 mg, 0.5 mmol, 0.01 equiv) at 0-5 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0-5 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous
25 NaCl (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-*N*-[3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide (aryl iodide **101**, 17.36 g, 96.5% yield) as a white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 1.63 (s, 3H, NHCOCH₃), 3.25 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 3.56 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 9.2 Hz), 3.95 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.1
30 Hz), 4.58 (m, 1H), 5.16 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.7 Hz, OH), 7.02 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.4, 8.2 Hz), 7.38 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.4, 10.8 Hz), 7.66 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.5, 8.4 Hz), 8.08 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.8 Hz, NHCOCH₃). $C_{12}H_{12}FIN_2O_3$, LCMS (EI) m/e 379 ($M^+ + H$).

Method B

Scheme 2 depicts an alternate synthesis of aryl iodide **101** from alcohol **92**.

Scheme 2

**5 Synthesis of mesylate 97**

A solution of alcohol **92** (6.33 g, 30.0 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (60 mL) was treated with TEA (6.07 g, 8.36 mL, 60 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was cooled to 0-5 °C before MsCl (3.78 g, 2.55 mL, 33.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was dropwise introduced into the reaction mixture at 0-5 °C under N_2 . The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0-5 °C for 1 h under N_2 . When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O (40 mL) and CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (40 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H_2O (2 x 40 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (40 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*R*)-methanesulfonic acid 3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl ester (mesylate **97**, 7.69 g, 88.7% yield) as an off-white powder. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{FNO}_5\text{S}$, LCMS (EI) m/e 290 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$).

Synthesis of phthalimide 98

A solution of mesylate **97** (2.89 g, 10.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (20 mL) was treated with solid potassium phthalimide (2.22 g, 70.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 70 °C for 4 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being quenched with H_2O

(60 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min before being cooled to 0–5 °C for 1 h. The white precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with water (2 x 40 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*R*)-2-[3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-isoindole-1,3-dione (phthalimide **98**, 3.12 g, 91.8% yield) as an off-white powder.

5 This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification.

$C_{18}H_{13}FN_2O_4$, LCMS (EI) m/e 341 ($M^+ + H$).

Synthesis of amine **99**

A solution of phthalimide **98** (3.0 g, 8.82 mmol) in EtOH (30 mL) was treated with hydrazine monohydrate (2.20 g, 2.2 mL, 44.12 mmol, 5.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting
10 reaction mixture was warmed to reflux for 2 h. White precipitates formed as the reaction mixture was refluxed. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being quenched with H₂O (20 mL). The aqueous solution was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 40 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over
15 MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-5-aminomethyl-3-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-oxazolidin-2-one (amine **99**, 1.79 g, 96.6% yield) as a white powder. This product was directly used in the subsequent reactions without further purification. $C_{10}H_{11}FN_2O_2$, LCMS (EI) m/e 211 ($M^+ + H$).

Synthesis of acetamide **100**

A suspension of amine **99** (2.60 g, 12.38 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL) was treated with TEA (2.50 g, 3.4 mL, 24.76 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was cooled to 0–5 °C before being treated with Ac₂O (1.90 g, 1.75 mL, 18.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and DMAP (15 mg, 0.12 mmol, 0.01 equiv) at 0–5 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was
20 subsequently stirred at 0–5 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (20 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-*N*-[3-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide (acetamide **100**, 2.93 g, 94% yield) as
25 a white powder. This product was directly used in the subsequent reactions without further purification. $C_{12}H_{13}FN_2O_3$, LCMS (EI) m/e 253 ($M^+ + H$).

Synthesis of aryl iodide 101

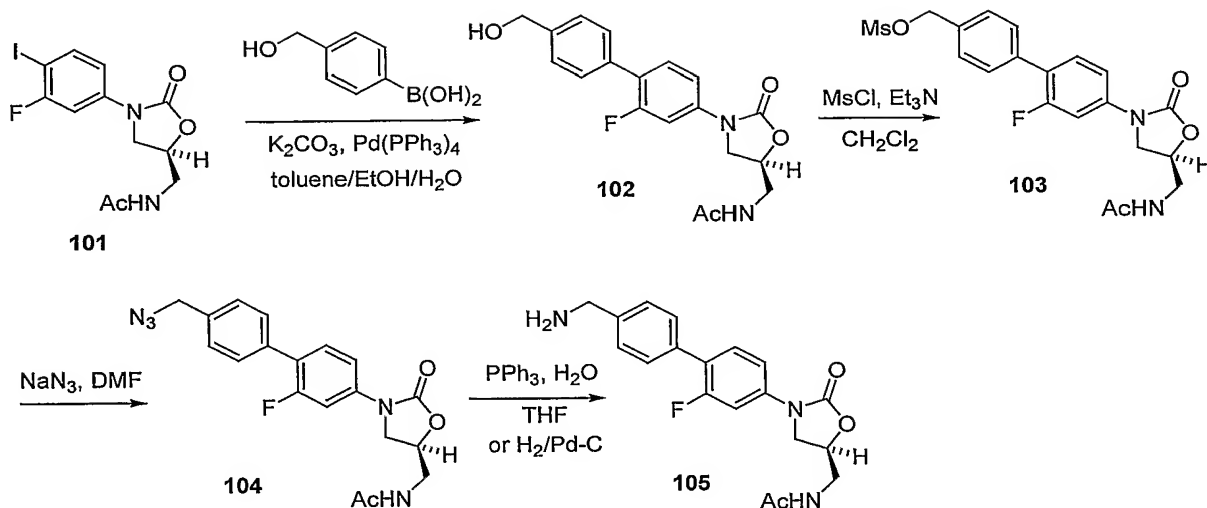
A solution of acetamide **100** (2.3 g, 9.1 mmol) in TFA (20 mL) was treated with *N*-iodosuccinimide (2.3 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the
5 reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was treated with H₂O (20 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (20 mL) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 30 min before being cooled to 0-5 °C for 2 h. The white solids were collected by filtration, washed with H₂O (2 x 20 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (2 x 20 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired
10 (5*S*)-*N*-[3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide (aryl iodide **101**, 3.34 g, 96.8% yield) as an off-white powder. This product was found to be identical with the material obtained from Method A.

The synthesis of aryl iodide **101** is also described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,523,403 and 5,565,571.

Example 2 - Synthesis of Compounds 1 and 2

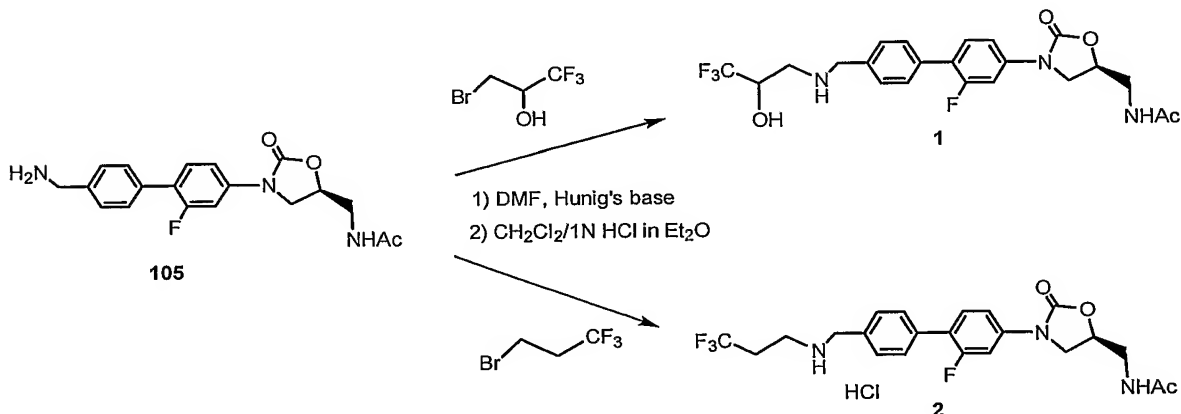
15 Scheme 3 illustrates the synthesis of amine **105**, an intermediate used in the synthesis of compounds **1** and **2**. Aryl iodide **101** is coupled to a substituted aryl boronic acid (the Suzuki reaction) to produce *N*-[3-(2-fluoro-4'-hydroxymethyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide (biaryl alcohol **102**). Other coupling reactions (for example, the Stille
20 reaction), using alternate coupling intermediates easily obtained or synthesized by those skilled in the art, could also be employed to synthesize target biaryl intermediates similar to biaryl alcohol **102**. Biaryl alcohol **102** is then converted to amine **105** by chemistry well known to those skilled in the art.

Scheme 3



Scheme 4 illustrates the synthesis of compounds 1 and 2. Amine 105 is alkylated with the requisite bromides to afford compounds 1 and 2.

5 Scheme 4



Synthesis of amine 105

A suspension of aryl iodide 101 (14.0 g, 37 mmol) in toluene (120 mL) was treated with 4-(hydroxymethyl)phenylboronic acid (7.87 g, 51.8 mmol), K_2CO_3 (15.32 g, 111 mmol), EtOH (40 mL), and H_2O (40 mL) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon at 25 °C. Tetrakis (triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) ($\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$, 2.14 g, 1.85 mmol) was subsequently added to the reaction mixture, and the resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times before being warmed to gentle reflux for 6 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the coupling reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with H_2O (240 mL). The resulting mixture was then stirred at

room temperature for 10 min before being cooled to 0-5 °C for 1 h. The solid precipitates were collected by filtration, washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (2 x 50 mL), and dried *in vacuo*. The crude desired biaryl alcohol **102** (12.50 g; 94% yield) was obtained as an off-white solid. This material was found to be essentially pure by HPLC and ¹H NMR and was
5 directly used in the subsequent reaction without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 1.76 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 3.35 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 3.69 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 9.2 Hz), 4.08 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 4.46 (d, 2H, *J* = 5.7 Hz, CH₂OH), 4.68 (m, 1H), 5.16 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.7 Hz, OH), 7.25 – 7.52 (m, 7H, aromatic-*H*), 8.18 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.8 Hz, NHCOCH₃). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 359 (M + H)⁺.

10 A suspension of alcohol **102** (12.49 g, 34.90 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) was treated with TEA (7.07 g, 9.7 mL, 70 mmol) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was cooled to 0-5 °C before being treated dropwise with MsCl (4.80 g, 3.24 mL, 41.9 mmol) at 0-5 °C. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0-5 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (100 mL) at 0-5 °C. The
15 mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo* to remove most of the CH₂Cl₂, and the resulting slurry was treated with H₂O (150 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min before being cooled to 0-5 °C for 30 min. The solid precipitates were collected by filtration, washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (2 x 50 mL), and dried *in vacuo*. The crude mesylate **103** (11.84 g; 78% yield) was obtained as an off-white solid, which by TLC and HPLC
20 was found to be essentially pure and was directly used in the subsequent reaction without further purification. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 437 (M + H)⁺.

A solution of mesylate **103** (9.27 g, 21.26 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (50 mL) was treated with sodium azide (NaN₃, 5.53 g, 85.04 mmol) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 70-80 °C for 4 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the
25 reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with H₂O (150 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min before being cooled to 0-5 °C for 1 h. The solid precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and 20% EtOAc/hexane (2 x 50 mL), and dried *in vacuo*. The crude azide **104** (7.16 g; 88% yield) was obtained as an off-white solid. The material was found to be essentially pure by TLC and HPLC
30 and was directly used in the subsequent reaction without further purification. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 384 (M + H)⁺.

A solution of azide **104** (7.16 g, 18.69 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was treated with triphenylphosphine (5.88 g, 22.43 mmol) and H₂O (3.6 g, 3.6 mL, 0.2 mmol) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 50-55 °C for 12 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reduction reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before the solvents were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (0-15% methanol (MeOH)/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford amine **105** (5.82 g; 87% yield) as off-white crystals, which was of sufficient purity to be directly used in subsequent reactions. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 1.85 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 3.04 (br. s, 2H, NH₂), 3.44 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 3.78 (m, 3H), 4.18 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 4.77 (m, 1H), 7.25 – 7.60 (m, 7H, aromatic-*H*), 8.20 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.8 Hz, NHCOCH₃). LCMS (ESI) *m/e* 359 (M + 2H)²⁺.

Synthesis of compound 1

Amine **105** (1.0g, 2.8 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (15 mL) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (Hunig's base or *i*-Pr₂NEt, 3 mL). To this solution was added 3-bromo-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol (0.33 mL, 3.0 mmol) and the mixture was heated at 60 °C for 24 h.

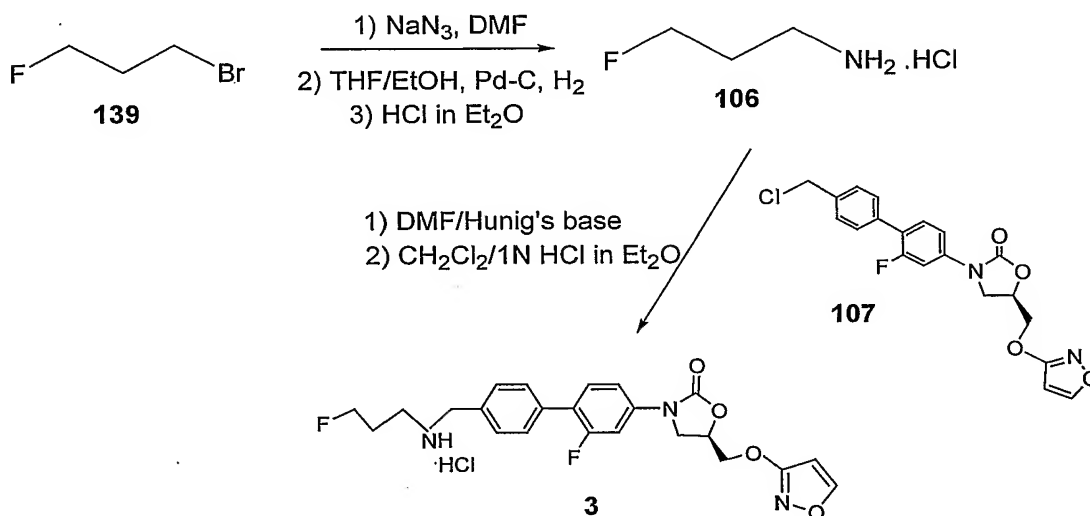
The solvent was evaporated off and the crude was suspended in H₂O (150 mL) and filtered. The residue was washed with H₂O (50 mL), the combined aqueous layer was basified with concentrated ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH), and a white precipitate resulted. The suspension was filtered; the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 7:1 (50 mL) and dried over sodium sulfate (Na₂SO₄). The solvent was evaporated and the crude was purified on silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 16:1 to 12:1 to give compound **1** as white solid (0.265g; 20% yield). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 470 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of compound 2

Amine **105** (0.50g, 1.40 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (10 mL) and Hunig's base (1 mL). To this solution was added 3-bromo-1,1,1-trifluoropropane (0.15 mL, 1.4 mmol) and the mixture was heated at 60 °C for 24 h. The solvent was evaporated and the crude was suspended in H₂O (40 mL) and filtered. The residue was washed with H₂O (50 mL) and dissolved in 10 % MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ (60 mL). The solution was dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent evaporated. The crude was purified on silica gel eluting with 1-6% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ to give a white solid (0.33g; 52% yield). The isolated product was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) and 1*N* hydrochloric acid (HCl) in diethyl ether (Et₂O, 1.5 mL, 1.5 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min during which precipitation occurred. The solvent was evaporated to give a hydrochloride salt of compound **2** in quantitative yield. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 454 (M + H)⁺.

Example 3 - Synthesis of Amine 3

Scheme 5 illustrates the synthesis of amine **3**. 3-fluoropropylamine hydrochloride (amine hydrochloride **106**) was synthesized from 1-bromo-3-fluoropropane **139**, and then alkylated with benzyl chloride **107** to afford amine **3**.

5 **Scheme 5****Synthesis of benzyl chloride 107**

To a solution of 3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-5-hydroxymethyl-oxazolidin-2-one (1.0 g, 2.97 mmol), isoxazol-3-ol (0.30 g, 3.56 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (1.02 g, 3.86 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was added diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (DIAD, 0.74 mL, 3.56 mmol) dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirring was continued for 2 h. The solvent was evaporated and the crude was purified on silica gel, eluting with hexanes/EtOAc 2:1 to 3:2, to give 3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-5-(isoxazol-3-yloxymethyl)-oxazolidin-2-one (1.01 g; 84% yield).

A degassed mixture containing 3-(3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-5-(isoxazol-3-yloxymethyl)-oxazolidin-2-one (1.0 g, 2.48 mmol), 4-(hydroxymethyl)phenylboronic acid (0.46 g, 3.00 mmol) and $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ in toluene (24 mL), EtOH (8 mL) and H_2O (8 mL) was heated to reflux for 15 h. The reaction was concentrated, the crude residue was suspended in H_2O , filtered and dried *in vacuo* to give 3-(2-fluoro-4'-(hydroxymethyl)-biphenyl-4-yl)-5-(isoxazol-3-yloxymethyl)-oxazolidin-2-one. This crude material was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) and Hunig's base (0.88 mL, 5.3 mmol), then MsCl (0.32 mL, 2.65 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction was partitioned between dilute sodium bicarbonate

(NaHCO₃, 20 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL). The two layers were separated and the organic phase was washed with saturated ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl, 1 x 20 mL) and H₂O (1 x 20 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was evaporated and the crude was purified on silica gel eluting with 0-3% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ to give benzyl chloride **107** as white crystalline solid (0.46 g; 43%
5 yield over the last two steps). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 403 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of amine hydrochloride **106**

A mixture of 3-fluoro-1-bromopropane (1.0 g, 7.1 mmol) and NaN₃ (1.2 g, 17.7 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was heated at 60 °C overnight. The reaction was poured into Et₂O (40 mL) and extracted with H₂O (3 x 30 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and carefully
10 concentrated to about 0.6 mL. Half of the volatile material was dissolved in THF (5 mL) and EtOH (2 mL) mixture. Palladium on carbon (Pd-C, 10 wt %, 60 mg) was added and the mixture was kept under a hydrogen balloon overnight. The reaction was filtered to remove the Pd-C, and 1 N HCl in Et₂O (3.5 mL, 3.5 mmol) was added to the filtrate. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, and the solvent was evaporated to give amine hydrochloride **106** as a
15 thick yellow oil that solidified upon standing (0.224 g; 56 % yield).

Synthesis of monohydrochloride salt of compound **3**

A mixture of amine hydrochloride **106** (0.11 g, 0.96 mmol) and benzyl chloride **107** (0.097 g, 0.24 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) and Hunig's base (1 mL) was heated at 60 °C for 24 h. The solvent was evaporated and the crude was suspended in dilute aqueous NH₄OH and filtered.
20 The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was evaporated and the crude was purified on silica gel eluting with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₄OH 16:1:0.05 to give a brown-white solid (0.041 g; 39 %). The isolated product was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and 1 N HCl in Et₂O (0.25 mL, 0.25 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min during which time precipitation occurred. The solvent was evaporated to give a
25 monohydrochloride salt of compound **3** in quantitative yield. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 444 (M + H)⁺.

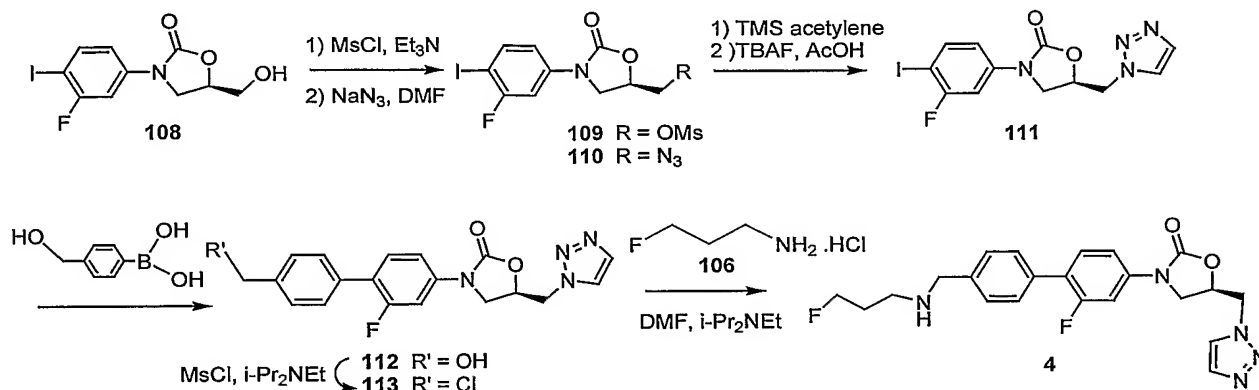
Example 4 - Synthesis of Triazole **4**

Scheme 6 illustrates the synthesis of triazole **4**. Known alcohol **108** is converted to known azide **110** which is then treated with trimethylsilylacetylene (TMS acetylene) to afford a silylated triazole. The silyl group is removed with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) to
30 afford triazole intermediate **111**. Suzuki coupling of triazole intermediate **111** with 4-

hydroxymethylboronic acid yields alcohol **112** which is converted to mesylate **113**.

Displacement of the mesylate of **113** with amine **106** yields triazole **4**.

Scheme 6



5 Synthesis of azide **110**

To a suspension of alcohol **108** (5 g, 14.84 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL) was added TEA (2.5 mL, 17.8 mmol) and MsCl (1.4 mL, 17.8 mmol) at 0 °C and the clear solution was stirred for 1 h at the same temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into brine solution (100 mL) and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine solution (3 x 100 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to yield mesylate **109**. To this was added NaN₃ (2 g, 29.7 mmol) and DMF (50 mL) and the mixture was heated to 80 °C overnight. The solution was poured into a mixture of EtOAc (150 mL) and H₂O (100 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous part was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (1 x 150 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to yield 5.4 g of the azide **110**.

A solution of azide **110** (5.4 g, 14.84 mmol) and TMS acetylene (10.48 mL, 74.2 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was heated to 90 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and treated with 1 M TBAF in THF (60 mL) and acetic acid (AcOH, 2 mL, 29.7 mmol) and stirred at ambient temperature for 12 h. The solution was concentrated and poured into a mixture of saturated NH₄Cl (50 mL), EtOAc (150 mL) and brine solution (50 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated and the solid thus obtained was washed with H₂O (5 x 200 mL) to yield 5.7 g of tetrazole intermediate **111**. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 389 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of alcohol 112

To a mixture of tetrazole intermediate **111** (5.7 g, 14.84 mmol), 4-hydroxymethylboronic acid (2.9 g, 19.29 mmol), K₂CO₃ (6.0 g, 44.52 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (857 mg, 5 mol%) was added toluene (120 mL), EtOH (40 mL) and H₂O (40 mL). The reaction mixture was degassed and flushed with argon and refluxed for 4 h. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and residue thus obtained was poured into H₂O (2000 mL). The pale yellow solid was filtered, and dried at 40°C under vacuum to yield 4.76 g of alcohol **112**. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 369 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of benzyl chloride 113

To a solution of alcohol **112** (4.6 g, 12.5 mmol) and Hunig's base (6.4 mL, 38.75 mmol) in DMF (40 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was added MsCl (2.9 mL, 37.5 mmol) at 0 °C and the resulting solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 h. The solution was concentrated to remove CH₂Cl₂ and poured into H₂O (1000 mL). The pale yellow solid was filtered and successively washed with H₂O (5 x 200 mL), 10% EtOAc in hexanes (5 x 100 mL) and 50% ether in hexanes (5 x 100 mL). The resulting solid was dried at 40°C under vacuum to yield 4.5 g of benzyl chloride **113**. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 387 (M + H)⁺.

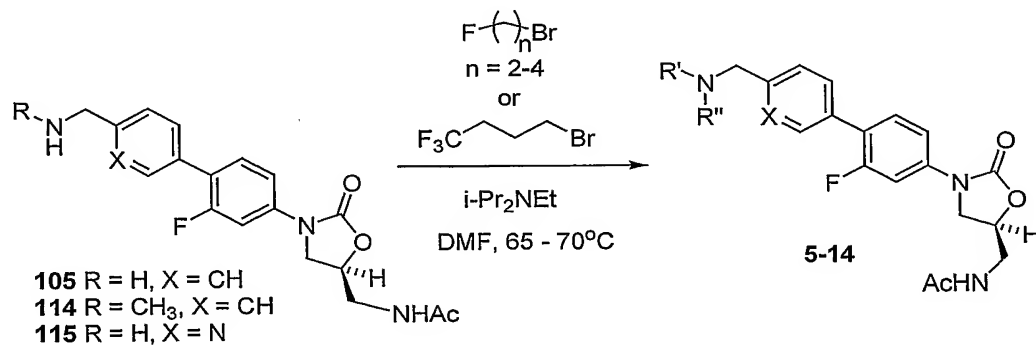
Synthesis of triazole 4

A mixture of benzyl chloride **113** (100 mg, 0.258 mmol), amine hydrochloride **106** (100 mg, 0.881 mmol) and Hunig's base (1 mL) in DMF (4 mL) was heated to 60 °C overnight. The solution was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography over silica gel (12:1:0.01 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₄OH) to yield 37 mg of triazole **4**. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 328 (M + H)⁺.

Example 5 - Synthesis of Compounds 5-14

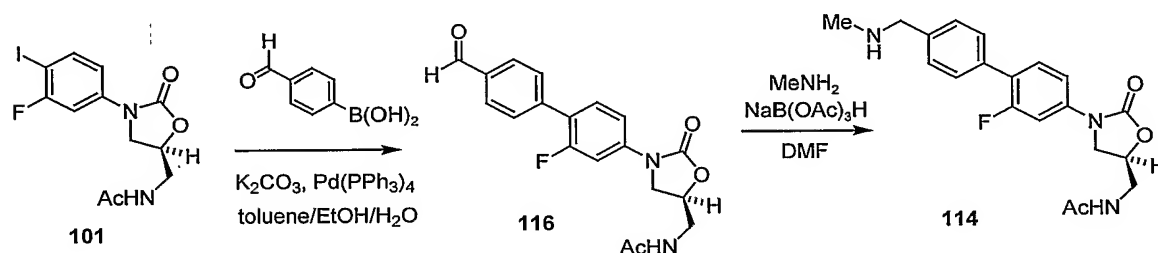
Scheme 7 illustrates the general approach used to synthesize compounds **5-14**. Amines **105**, **114**, and **115** were alkylated with fluorinated alkyl bromides to provide compounds **5-14**.

Scheme 7



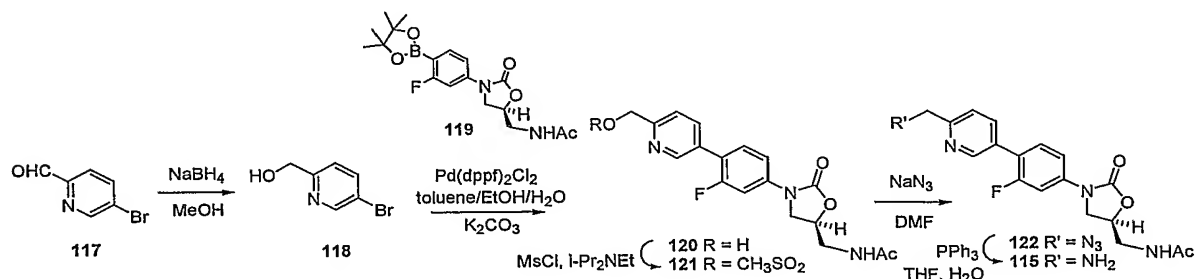
Scheme 8 depicts the synthesis of amine **114** used in the synthesis of compound **11**. The Suzuki coupling of aryl iodide **101** and 4-formylphenylboronic acid produced aldehyde **116**, which was converted via reductive amination chemistry to amine **114**.

Scheme 8



Scheme 9 illustrates the synthesis of amine **115** used in the synthesis of compounds **13** and **14**. Pyridyl aldehyde **117** was reduced to alcohol **118** which was coupled to boronic ester **119** to afford alcohol **120**. Alcohol **120** was converted via mesylate **121** to azide **122**, which was subsequently reduced to amine **115**.

Scheme 9



Synthesis of aldehyde 116

Aldehyde **116** was synthesized from aryl iodide **101** and 4-formylphenylboronic acid using the same procedure as described above for the synthesis of alcohol **112** from triazole intermediate **111**.

5 Synthesis of amine 114

A solution of aldehyde **116** (3.56 g, 10.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (20 mL) was treated with a 2 N solution of methylamine in THF (25 mL, 50.0 mmol) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (NaB(OAc)₃H, 3.20 g, 15.0 mmol) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the
10 reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (40 mL), and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The solid precipitate was then collected by filtration, washed with H₂O (2 x 50 mL), and dried *in vacuo*. This crude material was subsequently purified by flash column chromatography (5–15% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford amine **114** (2.26 g; 61% yield) as an off-white solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ
15 2.03 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 2.46 (s, 3H, NMe), 3.62 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.4 Hz), 3.86 (s, 2H, Ar-CH₂), 3.96 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 9.2 Hz), 4.35 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 4.90 – 4.99 (m, 1H), 7.58 – 7.80 (m, 7H, aromatic-*H*), 8.45 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.8 Hz, NHCOCH₃). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 372 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of aldehyde 117

A solution of 2,5-dibromopyridine (25 g, 105.5 mmol) in toluene (1.24 L) was cooled to -
20 78 °C before being treated dropwise with a 2.5 M solution of *n*-BuLi in hexane (50.6 mL, 126.6 mmol) at -78 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h before being treated with anhydrous DMF (11.6 g, 12.2 mL, 158.0 mmol) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 1 h before being gradually warmed to room
25 temperature for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (200 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were then washed with H₂O (2 x 200 mL), and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 mL), and dried over MgSO₄. The solvents were then removed *in vacuo*, and the residual pale-yellow oil was purified by flash column chromatography (0–15% EtOAc/hexane gradient elution) to afford pyridyl aldehyde **117**
30 (10.2 g; 52% yield) as a pale-yellow solid.

Synthesis of alcohol 118

A solution aldehyde **117** (4.91 g, 26.4 mmol) in MeOH (120 mL) was treated with sodium borohydride (NaBH₄, 1.18 g, 31.7 mmol) at 0-5 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 0-5 °C for an additional 1 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (20 mL). The solvents were then removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (5-25% EtOAc/hexane gradient elution) to afford alcohol **118** (4.23 g; 85% yield) as a white solid.

Synthesis of boronic ester 119

A solution of aryl iodide **101** (1.11 g, 2.55 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (25 mL) was treated with 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolane (489 mg, 0.56 mL, 3.82 mmol) and TEA (772 mg, 1.07 mL, 7.65 mmol) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with dichloro[1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] palladium (II) (Pd(dppf)₂Cl₂, 107 mg, 0.13 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then degassed three times again under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with H₂O (20 mL) and EtOAc (20 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual brown oil was then purified by flash column chromatography (10-30% EtOAc/hexanes gradient elution) to afford boronic ester **119** (646 mg; 58% yield) as a brown oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo* and was of suitable purity for use in subsequent reactions.

Synthesis of alcohol 120

A solution of boronic ester **119** (11.05 g, 29.2 mmol) and alcohol **118** (4.227 g, 22.5 mmol) in toluene (150 mL) was treated with solid K₂CO₃ (9.315 g, 67.5 mmol), EtOH (50 mL) and H₂O (50 mL) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with Pd(dppf)₂Cl₂ (564 mg, 0.675) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then degassed three times again under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 1 h. When LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with

H₂O (200 mL) and EtOAc (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 50 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column chromatography (0-5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford alcohol **120** (6.16 g; 76%) as a grey solid.

Synthesis of azide **122**

A suspension of alcohol **120** (2.15 g, 6.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (1.551 g, 2.10 mL, 12.0 mmol) and MsCl (756 mg, 0.511 mL, 6.6 mmol) at 0-5 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 0-5 °C for an additional 2 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (20 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column chromatography (0-5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford mesylate **121** (2.47 g; 94% yield) as a yellow solid.

A solution of mesylate **121** (874 mg, 2.0 mmol) in DMF (8.0 mL) was treated with NaN₃ (260 mg, 4.0 mmol) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 40-45 °C for 3 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (20 mL), and the precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with H₂O (2 x 10 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford crude azide **122** (699 mg; 91% yield) as a grey solid, which was of suitable purity for use in subsequent reactions.

Synthesis of amine **115**

A suspension of azide **122** (2.611 g, 6.8 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was treated with H₂O (0.13 mL, 68 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (PPh₃, 2.14 g, 8.2 mmol) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at room temperature for 12 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the solvents were removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (0-15% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford amine **115** (2.233 g; 92% yield) as a yellow solid.

Synthesis of compounds **5** and **6**

A solution of amine **105** (700.0 mg, 1.96 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (10 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (380 mg, 0.51 mL, 2.94 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture

was treated with 1-bromo-2-fluoroethane (250 mg, 1.96 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently warmed to 65-70 °C for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the alkylation reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **5** (395 mg; 50% yield) as an off-white solid and compound **6** (33.0 mg; 4% yield) as a pale-yellow oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*. For compound **5**: LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 404 (M + H)⁺. For compound **6**: LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 450 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of compounds **7** and **8**

A solution of amine **105** (5.712 g, 16.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (40 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (6.20 g, 8.4 mL, 48.0 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was treated with 3-fluoro-1-bromopropane (2.71 g, 19.2 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently warmed to 65-70 °C for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the alkylation reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **7** (2.30 g; 35% yield) as an off-white solid and compound **8** (2.14 g; 28% yield) as a pale-yellow oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*. For compound **7**: LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 418 (M + H)⁺. For compound **8**: LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 478 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of compounds **9** and **10**

A solution of amine **105** (380 mg, 1.06 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (4.0 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (210 mg, 0.25 mL, 1.59 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was treated with 1-bromo-4-fluorobutane (165 mg, 1.06 mmol, 1.0 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently warmed to 65-70 °C for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the alkylation reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **9** (119 mg; 26% yield) as an off-white solid and compound **10** (48.2 mg, 9% yield) as a pale-yellow oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*. For compound **9**: LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 432 (M + H)⁺. For compound **10**: LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 506 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of compound 11

A solution of amine **114** (100.0 mg, 0.27 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3.0 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (105 mg, 0.14 mL, 0.81 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was treated with 3-fluoro-1-bromopropane (46 mg, 0.32 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently warmed to 65-70 °C for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the alkylation reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **11** (45 mg; 39% yield) as an off-white solid. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 432 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of compound 12

A solution of amine **105** (150.0 mg, 0.42 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (4.0 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (163 mg, 0.22 mL, 1.26 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was treated with 4-bromo-1,1,1-trifluorobutane (120 mg, 0.60 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently warmed to 65-70 °C for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the alkylation reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **12** (76.5 mg; 39% yield) as an off-white solid. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 468 (M + H)⁺.

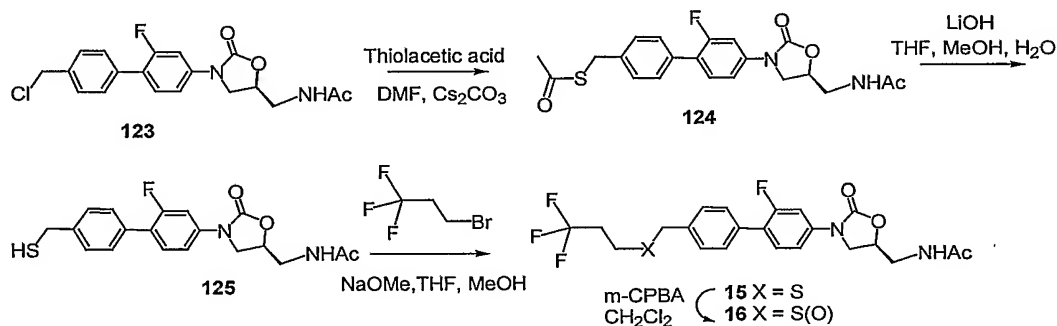
Synthesis of compounds 13 and 14

A solution of amine **115** (500.0 mg, 1.4 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (7.0 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (542 mg, 0.732 mL, 4.2 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was treated with 3-fluoro-1-bromopropane (197 mg, 1.4 mmol) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently warmed to 65-70 °C for 6 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the alkylation reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **13** (247.0 mg; 42% yield) as an off-white solid and compound **14** (121.0 mg; 18% yield) as a pale-yellow oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*. For compound **13**: LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 419 (M + H)⁺. For compound **14**: LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 479 (M + H)⁺.

Example 6 - Synthesis of Compounds 15 and 16

Scheme 10 shows the synthesis of sulfide **15** and sulfoxide **16**. Benzyl chloride **123** is displaced with thiolacetic acid to afford thioester **124** which is subsequently hydrolyzed to thiol **125**. Alkylation of thiol **125** with 3-bromo-1,1,1-trifluoropropane to afford sulfide **15** which was

Scheme 10

**Synthesis of benzyl chloride 123**

Alcohol **102** (3.0 g, 8.4 mmol) was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and Hunig's base (2 mL). MsCl (1.4 mL, 12.6 mmol) was added dropwise and the resulting solution stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The mixture was poured into 100 mL saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated to give 3.9 g of an oily yellow solid. The crude material was purified by silica gel chromatography to give benzyl chloride **123** as an off-white solid (2.7 g, 7.2 mmol). LCMS (ESI) m/z 377 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$)⁺, 418 ($\text{M} + \text{CH}_3\text{CN} + \text{H}$)⁺, 440 ($\text{M} + \text{CH}_3\text{CN} + \text{Na}$)⁺.

Synthesis of thioester 124

Under an argon atmosphere, thiolacetic acid (1.55 mL, 21.7 mmol) was added to a mixture of benzyl chloride **123** (4.08 g, 10.8 mmol) and cesium carbonate (Cs_2CO_3 , 3.52 g, 10.8 mmol) in DMF (25 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. Then 50 mL of H_2O was added. The off-white thioester product **124** (4.3 g) was collected by filtration in a yield of 96%. LCMS (ESI) m/z 417 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$)⁺.

Synthesis of thiol 125

Lithium hydroxide (LiOH, 360 mg, 15 mmol) was added to a solution of thioester **124** (4.3 g, 10.3 mmol) in a mixture of THF (50 mL), MeOH (50 mL) and H_2O (20 mL). After

stirring for 30 minutes at room temperature under argon atmosphere, the insoluble solid was removed by filtration. The filtrate was diluted with H₂O (50 mL), concentrated to remove organic solvents, then neutralized with 10% HCl. The off-white thiol product **125** (3.5 g) was collected by filtration in a yield of 91%. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 375 (M + H)⁺.

5 **Synthesis of sulfide 15**

Under an argon atmosphere, sodium methoxide (NaOMe, 25% by wt. in MeOH, 238 mg, 1.1 mmol) was added to a solution of thiol **125** (374 mg, 1 mmol) and 3-bromo-1,1,1-trifluoropropane (186 mg, 1.05 mmol) in MeOH (4 mL) and THF (4 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, the reaction was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂,
10 washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (25:1:0.05 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃.H₂O) to afford 220 mg of sulfide **15** in a yield of 47%. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 471 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of sulfoxide 16

A mixture of sulfide **15** (135 mg 0.29 mmol) and *m*CPBA (70%, 71 mg, 0.29 mmol) in
15 CH₂Cl₂ was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The CH₂Cl₂ solution was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel (25:1:0.05 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃.H₂O) to afford 105 mg of a diastereomeric mixture of sulfoxide **16** in a yield of 75%. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 487 (M + H)⁺, 509 (M + Na)⁺.

Example 7 - Synthesis of Compounds 17-19

20 **Synthesis of sulfide 17**

Under argon atmosphere, NaOMe (25% by wt. in MeOH, 216 mg, 1 mmol) was added to a solution of thiol **125** (340 mg, 0.91 mmol) and 1-bromo-3-fluoropropane (141 mg, 1 mmol) in MeOH (4 mL) and THF (4 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, the reaction was concentrated. The residue was dissolved CH₂Cl₂, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and
25 concentrated. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (15:1:0.05 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃.H₂O) to afford 220 mg of sulfide **17** in a yield of 56%. LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 435 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of sulfoxide 18

A mixture of sulfide **17** (140 mg 0.32 mmol) and *m*CPBA (70%, 79 mg, 0.32 mmol) in
30 CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The CH₂Cl₂ solution was washed with

brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel (25:1:0.05 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$) to afford 140 mg of sulfoxide **18** (as a diastereomeric mixture) in a yield of 97%. LCMS (ESI) m/z 451 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$)⁺, 473 ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$)⁺.

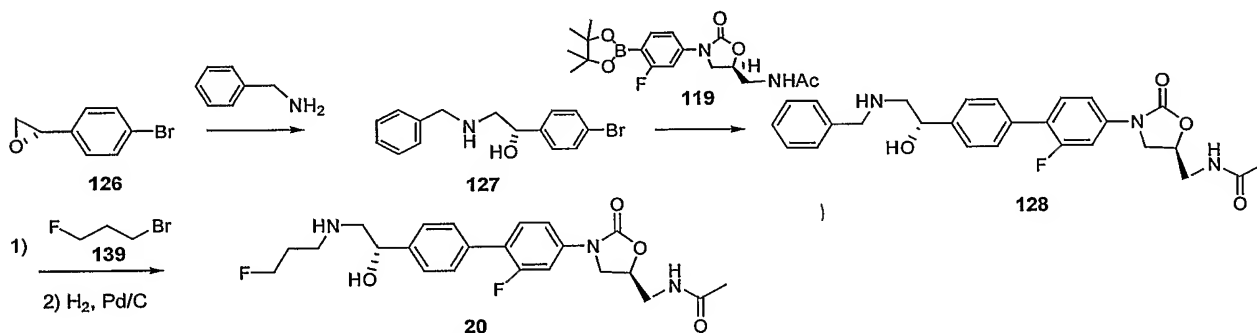
5 Synthesis of sulfone 19

A mixture of sulfoxide **18** (68 mg 0.15 mmol) and *m*CPBA (70%, 38 mg, 0.15 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction was concentrated and the residue was washed with H_2O to afford 57 mg of sulfone **19** in a yield of 82%. LCMS (ESI) m/z 467 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$)⁺.

10 Example 8 - Synthesis of Compound 20

Scheme 11 depicts the synthesis of compound **20**. Epoxide **126** served as the alkylating agent for benzylamine to provide aryl bromide **127**. Aryl bromide **127** was coupled to boronic ester **119** to yield benzylamine **128**. Benzylamine **128** was alkylated with 3-fluoro-1-bromopropane to afford the expected tertiary amine which was subsequently deprotected by hydrogenation to afford compound **20**.

Scheme 11



Synthesis of epoxide 126

To a solution of 4-bromostyrene (5.00 g, 26.8 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (130 mL) was added 4-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide (NMO, 12.90 g, 107.1 mmol, anhydrous) and Jacobsen catalyst ((1*S*, 2*S*)-(+)-[1,2-(cyclohexanodiamino-*N,N'*-bis(3,5-di-*t*-butyl-salicylidene))] manganese(III) chloride, 850 mg, 1.34 mmol). The solution was cooled to -78°C , then *m*CPBA (7.40 g, 42.8 mmol) was added in four portions every 10 min. The mixture was stirred at -78°C for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of a solution of sodium thiosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, 10.0 g in 30 mL H_2O), then the cooling bath was removed, and H_2O (70 mL) and 1*N* sodium hydroxide (NaOH,

60 mL) was added. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL x 3), dried over Na₂SO₄, and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (4:100 Et₂O/Hexane) to yield 5.20 g epoxide **126** (98% yield).

Synthesis of aryl bromide **127**

5 To a suspension of epoxide **126** (1 mmol, 1 eq) in acetonitrile (CH₃CN, 3.0 mL) at room temperature was added lithium perchlorate (LiClO₄, 1.05 mmol, 1.05 eq). After the formation of clear solution, benzylamine (1.5 mmol, 1.5 eq) was added. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 4.5 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was separated by chromatography on silica gel (3.5:100 MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to afford aryl bromide **127** (460 mg; 50% yield). LCMS
10 (ESI) *m/z* 307 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of amine **128**

A suspension of aryl bromide **127** (1 eq), boronic ester **119** (1 eq), Pd(dppf)₂Cl₂ (0.05 eq), and K₂CO₃ (4 eq) in a 3:1:1 mixture of dioxane/EtOH/H₂O was degassed by passing a steady stream of argon through the mixture. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 3 h. The
15 solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (3:100 MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to yield amine **128** (690mg; 96% yield). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 439 (M + H)⁺.

Synthesis of compound **20**

A mixture of amine **128** (80 mg, 0.168 mmol), 3-fluoro-1-bromopropane (47 mg, 0.335 mmol) and Hunig's base (117 μL, 0.670 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) was stirred at 55-60 °C for 15
20 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (2:100 MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give 87 mg of the alkylation product (96% yield). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 538 (M + H)⁺.

To a solution of the above alkylation product (80 mg, 0.149 mmol), in EtOH (1.5 mL) at room temperature was added 3N aqueous HCl (120 μL, 0.360 mmol), followed by 10% Pd-C (15
25 mg). The mixture was stirred under H₂ (1 atm.) for 18 h. The mixture was passed through a pad of celite, and the cake was washed with MeOH (10 mL X 3). The filtrate was evaporated to give compound **20** (57 mg HCl salt; 79% yield). LCMS (ESI) *m/z* 448 (M + H)⁺.

Example 9 - Synthesis of Compound **21**

A solution of amine **105** (0.178 g, 0.5 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (5.0 mL) was treated
30 with 2,2,2-trichloro-acetimidic acid methyl ester (0.106 g, 0.075 mL, 0.6 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 25

°C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 24 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **21** (52.0 mg, 20.7 % yield) as white solids. C₂₁H₂₀Cl₃FN₄O₃,
5 LCMS (EI) *m/e* 501/503/505/ 507 (M⁺ + H).

Example 10 – Synthesis of Compound 22

A mixture of amine **105** (50 mg, 0.14 mmol), 4,4,4 trifluoro crotononitrile (0.17 mL, 0.14 mmol) and catalytic amount of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid was stirred at ambient temperature for 12 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography over silica gel
10 (15:1:0.01 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₄OH) to yield 18 mg of compound **22**. LCMS (ESI) *m/e* 479 (M+H⁺).

Example 11 – Synthesis of Compound 24

A mixture of amine **105** (357 mg, 1 mmol), 1-bromo-3-fluoropropan-2-ol (157 mg, 1 mmol), Hunig's base (0.4 mL, 2.3 mmol) and potassium iodide (KI, 10 mg) in DMF (5 mL) was
15 heated at 70 °C for 3 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (15:1:0.05 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/ NH₃.H₂O) to afford 165 mg of compound **24** in a yield of 38%. MS (ESI): 434.1(100%, (M+H)⁺), 456.0 (M+Na)⁺.

Example 12 – Synthesis of Compound 26

A solution of amine **105** (0.357 g, 1.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (6 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (0.13 g, 0.18 mL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was treated with 1-chloro-3-iodo-propane (0.204 g, 0.105 mL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently warmed to 50-60 °C for 6 h. When
20 TLC and LCMS showed that the alkylation reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **26** (97.4 mg, 22.5 % yield) as off-white solids. C₂₂H₂₅ClFN₃O₃, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 434 (M⁺ + H).
25

Example 13 – Synthesis of Compound 28

A solution of amine **105** (0.357 g, 1.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (5 mL) was treated with
30 Hunig's base (0.13 g, 0.18 mL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture

was treated with 1,3-dibromo-propene (0.2 g, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was directly purified by preparative HPLC to afford compound **28** (107.0 mg, 16% yield) as off-white solids. C₂₂H₂₃BrFN₃O₃, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 476 (M⁺ + H).

Example 14 – Synthesis of Compound 29

A mixture of amine **105** (178.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), 1,3-dichloropropene (55.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), Hunig's base (0.2 mL, 1.15 mmol) and KI (5 mg) in DMF (3 mL) was heated at 70 °C for 6 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (15:1:0.05 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃.H₂O) to afford 97 mg of desired compound **29** in a yield of 45%. MS (ESI): 432.0(100%, (M+H)⁺), 473.2, 495.1.

Example 15 – Synthesis of Compound 30

A mixture of amine **105** (178.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), 4-bromo-1,1,2-trifluoro-1-butene (94.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), Hunig's base (0.2 mL, 1.15 mmol) and KI (5 mg) in DMF (3 mL) was heated at 70 °C for 6 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (15:1:0.05 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃.H₂O) to afford 75 mg of desired compound **30** in a yield of 32%. MS (ESI): 466.1 (M+H)⁺, 488.2.

Example 16 – Synthesis of Compound 32

A mixture of amine **105** (178.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), 1-bromo-1,1-difluoroprop-2-ene (94.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), Hunig's base (0.2 mL, 1.15 mmol) and KI (5 mg) in DMF (3 mL) was heated at 70 °C for 2 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (15:1:0.05 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃.H₂O) to afford 70 mg of compound **32** in a yield of 32%. MS (ESI): 434.1 (M+H)⁺, 456.0.

Example 17 – Synthesis of Compound 34

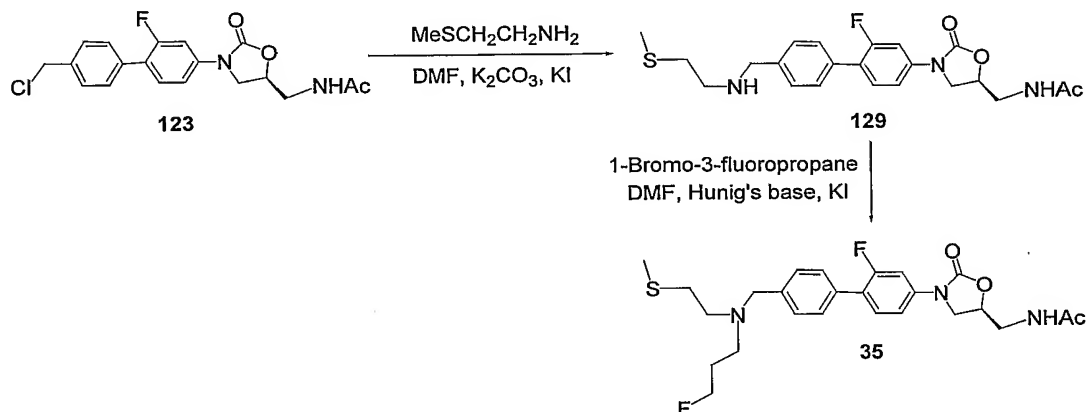
A suspension of aldehyde **116** (356 mg, 1.0 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 mL) and anhydrous DMF (2 mL) was treated with 2,2,2-trifluoro-ethylamine (99.0 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and NaB(OAc)₃H (450 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at room temperature, and stirred for 6 h.

When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. This residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **34** (25.5 mg, 5.8 % yield) as off-white solids. LCMS (EI), C₂₁H₂₁F₄N₃O₃, *m/e* 439 (M⁺ + H).

5 Example 18 – Synthesis of Compound 35

The synthesis of compound **35** from benzyl chloride **123** is depicted in Scheme 12 below.

Scheme 12



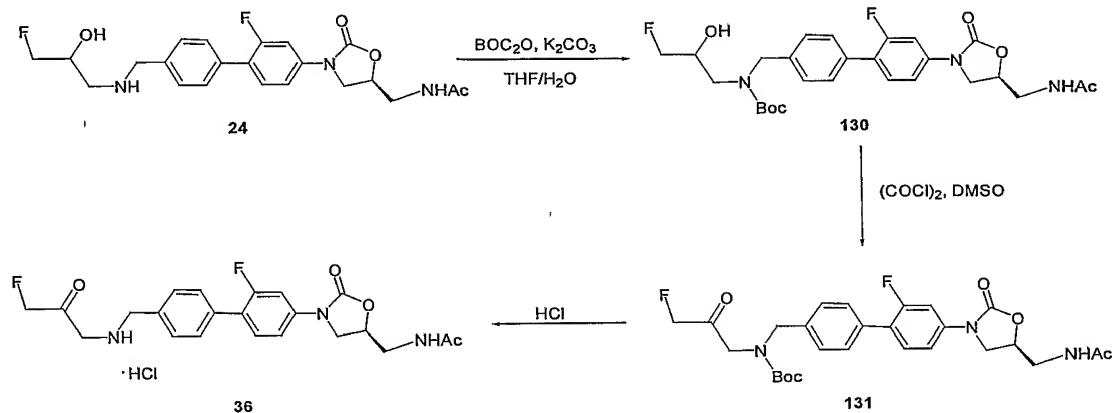
A mixture of benzyl chloride **123** (149 mg, 0.395 mmol), 2-(methylthio)ethylamine (MeSCH₂CH₂NH₂, 148 mg, 1.626 mmol), K₂CO₃ (55 mg, 0.395 mmol) and KI (5 mg) in DMF (2 mL) was heated at 70 °C for 2 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (15:1:0.05 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃.H₂O) to afford 138 mg of amine **129** in a yield of 81%. MS (ESI): 432.1 (100%, (M+H)⁺), 473.1.

15 A mixture of amine **129** (144 mg, 0.33 mmol), 1-bromo-3-fluoropropane (70.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), Hunig's base (0.2 mL, 1.15 mmol) and KI (5 mg) in DMF (3 mL) was heated at 70 °C for 24 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), washed with H₂O, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC(25:1:0.05 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH/NH₃.H₂O) to afford 105 mg of compound **35** in a yield of 64%. MS (ESI): 492.1
20 (100%, (M+H)⁺), 514.0.

Example 19 – Synthesis of Compound 36

Scheme 13 depicts the synthesis of compound **36** from compound **24**.

Scheme 13



5 A mixture of compound **24** (1.1 g, 2.5 mmol, prepared as described in Example 10, above), di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (BOC_2O , 1.1 g, 5 mmol) and K_2CO_3 in 10 mL THF and 1 mL H_2O was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (25 mL), washed with H_2O , dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (25:1:0.05 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$) to afford 1.24 g of protected amine **130** in a yield of 93%. MS (ESI): 434.1, 556.1.

15 Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, 0.05 mL) was added to a solution of oxalyl chloride ($(\text{COCl})_2$, 0.42 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) at -78°C under argon atmosphere. After stirring for 5 minutes, protected amine **130** (142 mg, 0.27 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min at -78°C , at which point TEA (0.17 mL, 1.22 mmol) was added. After stirring at -78°C for an additional 15 min, the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stand overnight. The reaction was quenched with H_2O , diluted with EtOAc, washed with saturated NaHCO_3 , dried over MgSO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (15:1:0.05 $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$) to afford 90 mg of ketone **131** in a yield of 63%. MS (ESI): 554.0 (100%, $(\text{M}+\text{Na})^+$).

20 To a solution of ketone **131** in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) and MeOH (1 mL) was added 2 mL of 4.0 M HCl in dioxane. After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the reaction was concentrated and washed with EtOAc/MeOH to give 56 mg of a mono hydrochloride salt of compound **36** in a yield of 90%. MS (ESI): 554.0(100%, $(\text{M}+\text{H}_3\text{O})^+$).

Example 20 – Synthesis of Compound 37

A suspension of aldehyde **116** (3.56 g, 10.0 mmol) in MeOH (40 mL) was treated with hydroxylamine hydrochloride (NH₂OH·HCl, 843 mg, 12.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and pyridine (948 mg, 12.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at room temperature and stirred at 25 °C for 12 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. This residue was treated with H₂O (100 mL) and the resulting suspension was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The solids were collected by filtration, washed with H₂O (2 x 20 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-*N*-{3-[2-fluoro-4'-(hydroxyimino-methyl)-biphenyl-4-yl]-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl}-acetamide (acetamide **132**, 3.58 g, 96.5% yield) as off-white solids, which was directly used in the subsequent reaction without further purification.

A solution of acetamide **132** (1.113 g, 3.0 mmol) in AcOH (10 mL) was treated with sodium cyanoborohydride (NaBH₃CN, 378 mg, 6.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at room temperature and stirred for 1 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography (0-5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **133** (856 mg, 76.5% yield) as white solids. C₁₉H₂₀FN₃O₄, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 374 (M⁺ + H).

A solution of compound **133** (373 mg, 1.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (8 mL) was treated with solid K₂CO₃ (414 mg, 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and 3-fluoro-1-bromopropane (282 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at room temperature and stirred for 12 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography (0-5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **37** (195 mg, 45% yield) as white solids. This product was found by HPLC/MS and ¹H NMR to be identical to the material obtained by Method A.

Example 21 – Synthesis of Compound 38

A suspension of benzyl chloride **123** (750.0 mg, 2.0 mmol) anhydrous DMF (10 mL) was treated with 2,2-difluoro-ethylamine (162.0 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and KI (in a catalytic amount) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 50 °C and stirred overnight. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (0-10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **38** (68.5 mg, 8.1% yield) as off-white solids. LCMS (EI), C₂₁H₂₂F₃N₃O₃, *m/e* 422 (M⁺ + H).

Example 22 – Synthesis of Compound 40

To a solution of amine **105** (0.100 g, 0.28 mmol) and fluoroacetone (0.021 g, 0.28 mmol) in 2 mL of DMF was added NaB(OAc)₃H (0.119 g, 0.56 mmol) at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. The solvent was removed via rotary evaporation, and the solid residue was purified by preparative TLC to give 0.080 g of compound **40**. MS(M+1): 418.

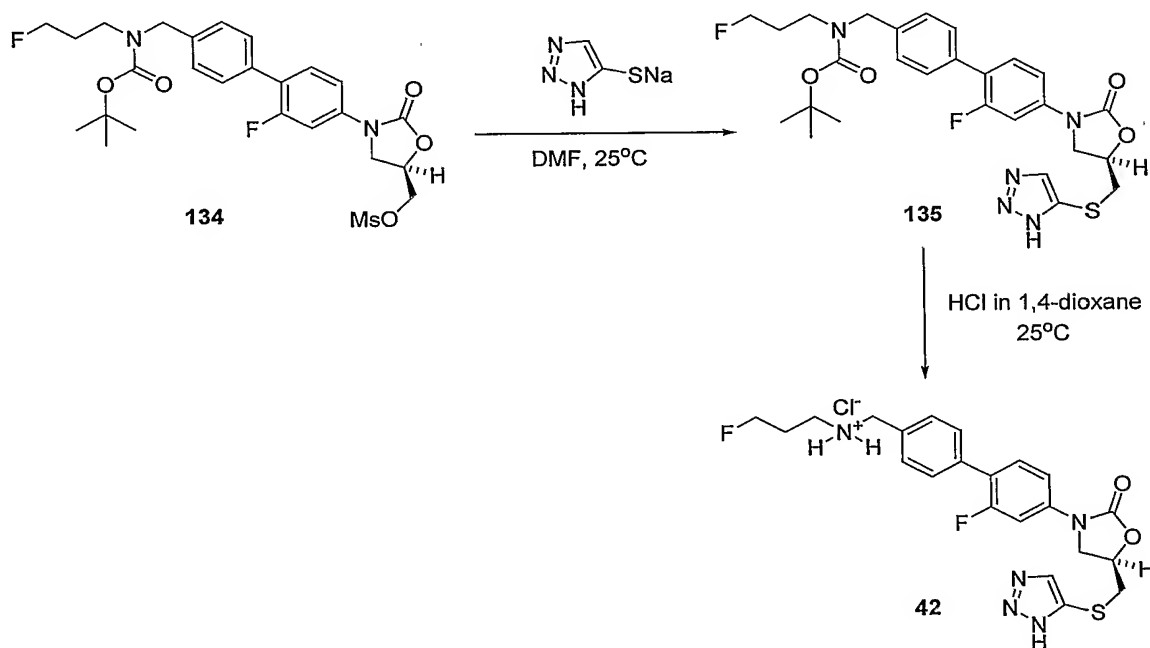
Example 23 – Synthesis of Compound 41

A suspension of aldehyde **116** (200 mg, 0.56 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 mL) and anhydrous DMF (2 mL) was treated with 2,2,2-trifluoro-ethylamine (120.0 mg, 0.56 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and NaB(OAc)₃H (240 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 50 °C and stirred for 12 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **41** (18.2 mg, 3.5 % yield) as off-white solids. LCMS (EI), C₂₂H₂₃BrF₃N₃O₃, *m/e* 515 (M⁺ + H).

Example 24 – Synthesis of Compound 42

Scheme 16 depicts the synthesis of compound **42** from mesylate **134**.

Scheme 16



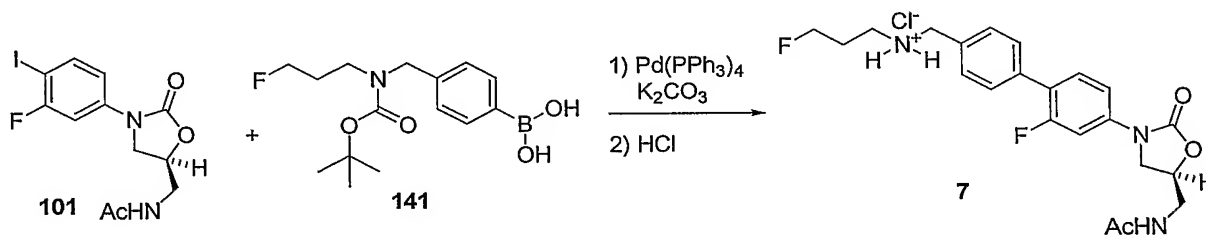
A solution of (5*R*)-methanesulfonic acid 3-(4'-{[*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-(3-fluoro-propyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl ester (mesylate **134**, 162 mg, 0.3 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (8 mL) was treated with 1,2,3-triazole-5-thiol sodium salt (74 mg, 0.6 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂ and stirred for 4 h. When TLC and LCMS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford the desired (5*R*)-{2'-fluoro-4'-[2-oxo-5-(3*H*-[1,2,3]triazol-4-ylsulfanylmethyl)-oxazolidin-3-yl]-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (compound **135**, 146 mg, 87 % yield) as pale-yellow solids, which was directly used in the subsequent reaction.

A solution of compound **135** (140 mg, 0.25 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) and MeOH (1 mL) was treated with a solution of 4.0 *N* HCl in 1,4-dioxane (1 mL, 4.0 mmol, 16.0 equiv) at 25 °C and stirred for 2 h. The solvents were then removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was slurried in CH₃CN (10 mL) at 25 °C for 30 min. The solids were then collected by filtration, washed with CH₃CN (5 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford compound **42** (117 mg, 94.4%) as pale-yellow crystals. C₂₂H₂₃F₂N₅O₂S, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 460 (M⁺ + H).

Example 25 –Alternate Synthesis of Compound 7 (Method 1)

Scheme 17 depicts the synthesis of compound **7** from aryl iodide **101** and aryl boronic acid **141**.

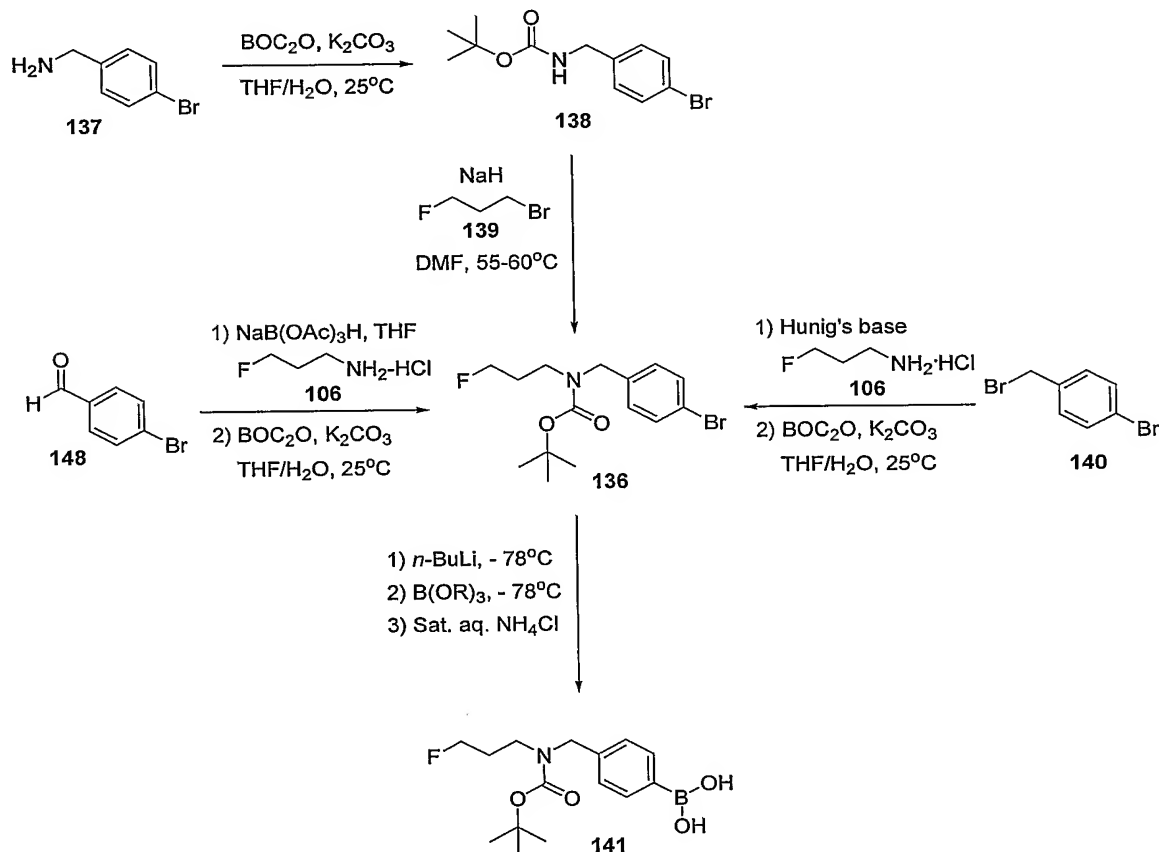
Scheme 17



Synthesis of aryl boronic acid 120

Scheme 18 depicts three synthetic routes to 4-(*N*-*tert*-butylcarbonyl-3-fluoropropylaminomethyl)phenyl boronic acid (aryl boronic acid **141**).

Scheme 18



5

Synthesis of amine hydrochloride 106

A solution of 3-fluoro-propan-1-ol (31.2 g, 400 mmol) in 300 mL of CH_2Cl_2 was treated with MsCl (55 g, 38 mL, 480 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 0°C . The resulting reaction mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1-2 hours. When ^1H NMR showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H_2O (100 mL), and the two layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O (3 x 100 mL) and dried over MgSO_4 . The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford the desired methanesulfonic acid 3-fluoro-propyl ester (57.2 g, 91% yield) as a yellow oil.

15

A solution of methanesulfonic acid 3-fluoro-propyl ester (34.5 g, 221 mmol) in 250 mL of anhydrous DMF was treated with solid potassium phthalimide (49 g, 265 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at

25 °C. The resulting suspension was warmed to 70-80 °C for 2 hours. When ¹H NMR showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (200 mL). The aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (3 x 100 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to afford the desired 2-(3-fluoro-propyl)-isoindole-1,3-dione (45.4 g, 45.5 g theoretical, 99.7% yield) as a white powder.

A suspension of 2-(3-fluoro-propyl)-isoindole-1,3-dione (45.4 g, 221 mmol) in 400 mL of 95% aqueous EtOH was treated with hydrazine monohydrate (11.3 g, 11.1 mL, 223 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The solution was refluxed for 3 h. When ¹H NMR showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with concentrated aqueous HCl (250 mL) to pH 1-2. The white phthalhydrazide precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with 95% aqueous EtOH (4 x 100 mL). The combined filtrates were then concentrated to about 100 mL before 250 mL of H₂O was added. The insoluble material was removed by filtration and the filtrates were concentrated to dryness *in vacuo*. The filtrates were recrystallized from EtOH/Et₂O and dried *in vacuo* to afford amine hydrochloride **106** (20.83 g, 83.8 % yield) as white crystals. This product was used directly in subsequent reactions without further purification. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz) δ 1.89 - 2.07 (m, 2H), 2.52 - 2.90 (m, 2H), 4.47(t, 1H, *J* = 5.8Hz), 4.63(t, 1H, *J* = 5.8Hz), 8.19 (s, 3H).

Alternate synthesis of amine hydrochloride **106**

Amine hydrochloride **106** can be prepared using the general procedure described above in Example 3, using 1-bromo-3-fluoropropane **139** instead of the methanesulfonic acid 3-fluoropropyl ester.

Synthesis of bromide **136**

Method A

To a solution of amine hydrochloride **106** (6.0 g, 52.8 mmol, 1.16 equiv) in DMF (200 mL) was added 4-bromobenzaldehyde **148** (8.50 g, 45.5mmol) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was then treated with NaB(OAc)₃H (16.10g, 72.0 mmol, 1.6 equiv) at room temperature and stirred for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (100 mL). The resulting aqueous mixture was treated with solid Na₂CO₃ (99.64 g, 91.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and BOC₂O (12.9 g, 59.1 mmol, 1.3 equiv) at room temperature. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 1.5

h before being quenched with H₂O (100 mL). The reaction mixture was then extracted with EtOAc (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with 0.5 M aqueous HCl (100 mL) and H₂O (3 x 100 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column chromatography (3-4% EtOAc/hexane) to afford the
5 desired (4-bromo-benzyl)-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (bromide **136**, 11.38 g, 72% yield) as a colorless oil. C₁₅H₂₁BrFNO₂, HPLC/MS (ESI) *m/e* 347 (M⁺+H).

Method B

A solution of 4-bromobenzylamine hydrochloride **137** (2.225g, 10.0 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (2.07 g, 15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (20 mL) and H₂O (5 mL) was treated with BOC₂O (2.40
10 g, 11.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) at room temperature and stirred for 12 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (10 mL) and EtOAc (40 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue
15 was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (4-bromo-benzyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (compound **138**, 2.60 g, 90.9% yield) as a colorless oil.

To a solution of compound **138** (286 mg, 1.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3.0 mL) was added sodium hydride (NaH, 60% oil dispersion, 48.0 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min before 1-bromo-3-fluoropropane **139** (170 mg,
20 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was subsequently warmed to 50-60 °C and stirred for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was then quenched with H₂O (10 mL), and the resulting aqueous solution was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (10–
25 15% EtOAc/hexane gradient elution) to afford bromide **136** (158 mg, 46% yield) as a colorless oil.

Method C

A solution of 4-bromobenzylbromide **140** (0.30 g, 1.20 mmol) and amine hydrochloride **106** (0.272 g, 2.40 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in anhydrous DMF (8.0 mL) was treated with Hunig's base
30 (2.0 mL) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was warmed to 60 °C for 24 h. When TLC and HPLC showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to 25

°C before being treated with H₂O (8.0 mL). The resulting aqueous solution was then treated with solid NaHCO₃ (0.30 g, 3.60 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and BOC₂O (0.524 g, 2.40 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C and stirred for 24 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (20 mL) and EtOAc, 20 mL. The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (4 x 10 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (3% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford bromide **136** (0.24 g, 57.8% yield) as a colorless oil.

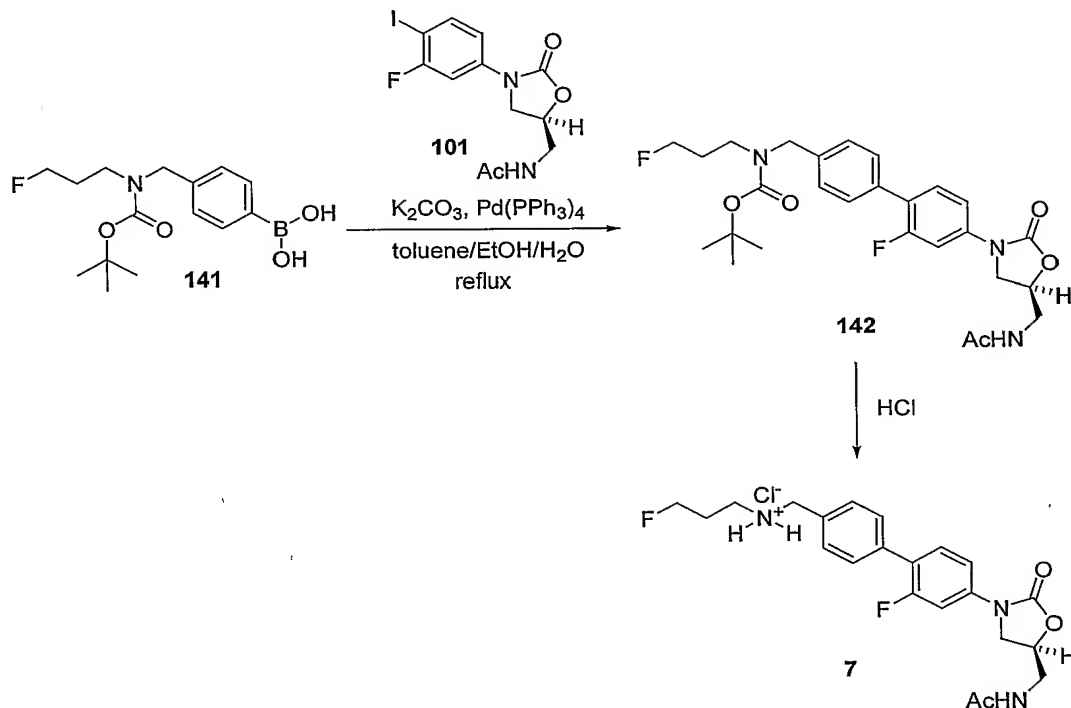
Synthesis of boronic acid **141**

To a solution of bromide **136** (3.0 g, 8.7 mmol) in anhydrous THF (30 mL) at -78 °C was added a 2.5 M solution of *n*-BuLi in hexane (3.64 mL, 9.1 mmol, 1.05 equiv). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h before trimethyl borate (B(OMe)₃, 1.2 mL, 10.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 0.5 h before being gradually warmed to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was poured into H₂O (60 mL), and the aqueous solution was treated with 1.0 N aqueous HCl to pH 4.0. The aqueous mixture was then extracted with EtOAc (4 x 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl (30 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to obtain the desired aryl boronic acid **141** (2.5 g). This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. C₁₅H₂₃BFNO₄, HPLC/MS (ESI) *m/e* 312 (M⁺+H).

Synthesis of compound 7

Scheme 19 depicts the synthesis of compound 7 from aryl iodide **101** and aryl boronic acid **141**.

Scheme 19



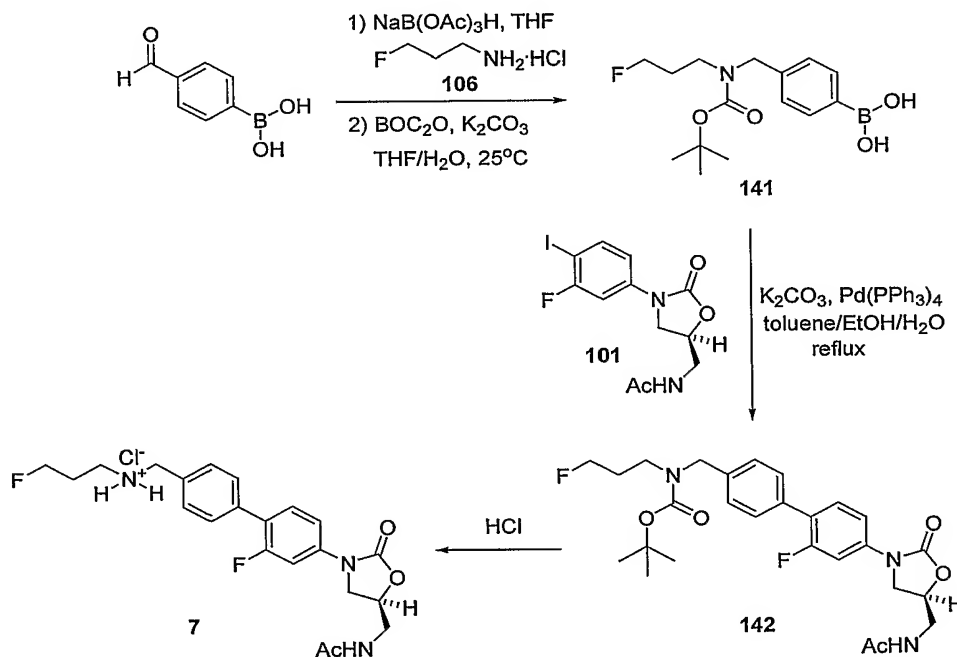
A suspension of aryl boronic acid **141** (2.50 g, 8.03 mmol) in a mixture of toluene (24 mL), EtOH (8 mL), and H_2O (8 mL) was treated with aryl iodide **101** (2.53 g, 6.7 mmol, 0.83 equiv) and solid K_2CO_3 (2.80 g, 20.1 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (387 mg, 0.335 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was added. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 8 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being poured into H_2O (60 mL) and EtOAc (60 mL). The two layers were separated, and the organic phase was washed with H_2O (30 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (2 x 30 mL), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was then recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes and dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired (5*S*)-{4'-[5-(acetyl-amino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (BOC-amine **142**, 1.3 g, 30%) as an off-white powder.

A solution of BOC-amine **142** (15.65 g, 30.3 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) was treated with a solution of 4 *N* HCl in 1,4-dioxane (37.5 mL, 150.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) at room temperature and stirred for 12 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the reaction was complete, the solvents were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was suspended in a mixture of CH_3CN (200 mL) and MeOH (50 mL), and the resulting slurry was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solids were collected by filtration, washed with 20% MeOH/ CH_3CN (2 x 50 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the hydrochloride salt of compound **7** (13.0 g, 95.3% yield) as white crystals. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 1.90 (s, 3H, COCH_3), 2.11–2.20 (m, 2H), 3.10 (m, 2H), 3.50 (t, 2H, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 3.87 (dd, 1H, $J = 6.4, 9.2$ Hz), 4.24 (t, 1H, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 4.27 (s, 2H, ArCH_2), 4.54 (t, 1H, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 4.70 (t, 1H, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 4.83 (m, 1H), 7.50 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.2, 8.6$ Hz), 7.65–7.74 (m, 6H, aromatic-*H*), 8.37 (t, 1H, $J = 5.8$ Hz, NHCOCH_3), 9.43 (br. s, 2H, RArN^+H_2). $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{F}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ HCl, LCMS (EI) m/e 418 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$).

Example 26 – Alternate Synthesis of Compound 7 (Method 2)

Scheme 20 depicts an alternate synthesis of aryl boronic acid **141**, which is coupled to aryl iodide **101** to yield compound **7**.

Scheme 20



Synthesis of aryl boronic acid **141**

A solution of 4-formylphenyl boronic acid (10.0 g, 66.69 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (150 mL) was treated with amine hydrochloride **106** (8.70 g, 76.70 mmol, 1.15 equiv, prepared as described in Example 1, above) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was treated with NaB(OAc)₃H (28.30 g, 133.39 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at room temperature and stirred for 3 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (150 mL), solid Na₂CO₃ (14.14 g, 133.39 mmol, 2.0 equiv), and BOC₂O (22.05 g, 100.04 mmol, 1.5 equiv). The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was poured into H₂O (500 mL) and EtOAc (500 mL). The two layers were separated and the aqueous layer was treated with a 2 N aqueous HCl (130 mL) to pH 4. The aqueous layer was then extracted with EtOAc (160 mL), and the combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (2 x 100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired aryl boronic acid **141** (25.0 g) as a pale-yellow oil. This product was found to be identical with the material obtained from Example 1 above and was directly used in the subsequent reaction without further purification.

Synthesis of compound **7**

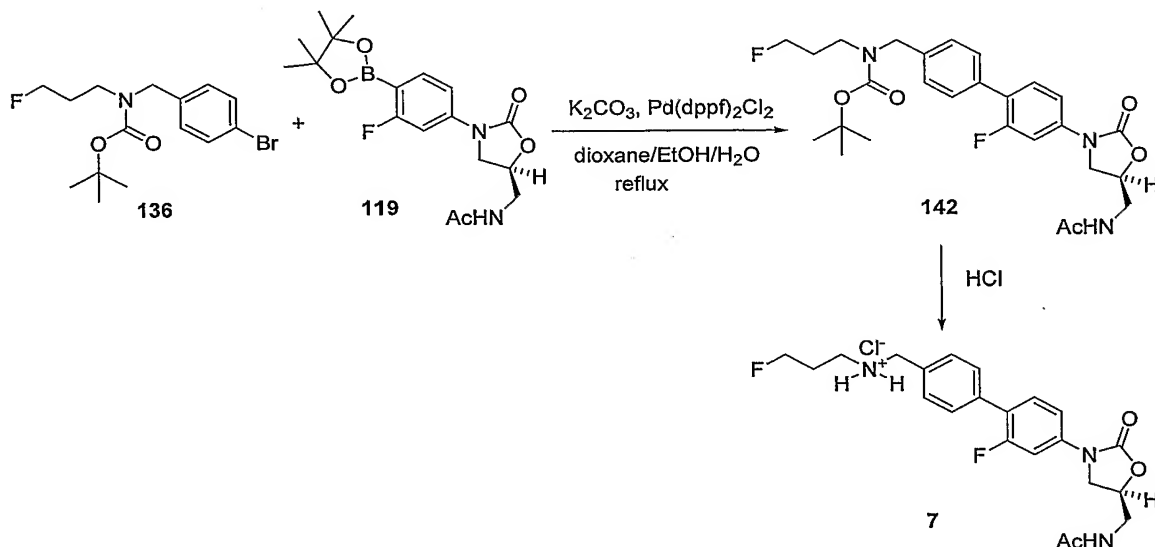
A suspension of aryl boronic acid **141** (25.0 g, 64.30 mmol, 1.45 equiv) in a mixture of toluene (120 mL), EtOH (40 mL), and H₂O (40 mL) was treated with aryl iodide **101** (16.80 g, 44.44 mmol, prepared as described in Example 1, above) and solid K₂CO₃ (18.40 g, 133.4 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with Pd(PPh₃)₄ (2.57 g, 2.23 mmol, 0.05 equiv). The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 8 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being poured into H₂O (300 mL) and EtOAc (300 mL). The two layers were separated, and the organic phase was washed with H₂O (60 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (2 x 50 mL), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexanes and dried *in vacuo* to afford BOC-protected amine **142** (21.2 g, 61.5% yield for three steps) as an off-white powder.

BOC-protected amine **142** was subsequently treated with 4 N HCl in 1,4-dioxane as in Example 25 to afford a mono hydrochloride salt of compound **7**. The product obtained from this process was identical by NMR and LCMS to the material obtained in Example 25.

Example 27 – Alternate Synthesis of Compound 7 (Method 3)

Scheme 21 depicts the synthesis of compound **7** from aryl bromide **136** and aryl boronic ester **119**.

Scheme 21

**Synthesis of boronic ester 119**

A suspension of aryl iodide **101** (20.0 g, 52.8 mmol) in anhydrous 1,4-dioxane (130 mL) was treated with 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolane (10.2 g, 11.6 mL, 80.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and TEA (16.0 g, 22.4 mL, 158.4 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with $Pd(dppf)_2Cl_2$ (1.32 g, 1.6 mmol, 0.03 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 7 h. When HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with H_2O (100 mL) and EtOAc (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H_2O (2 x 50 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (50 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual brown oil was further dried *in vacuo* to afford the desired boronic ester **119** (18.8 g, 94%) as brown solids. This product was directly used in subsequent reactions without further purification. $C_{18}H_{24}BFN_2O_5$, HPLC/MS (ESI) *m/e* 379 ($M^+ + H$).

Synthesis of compound 7

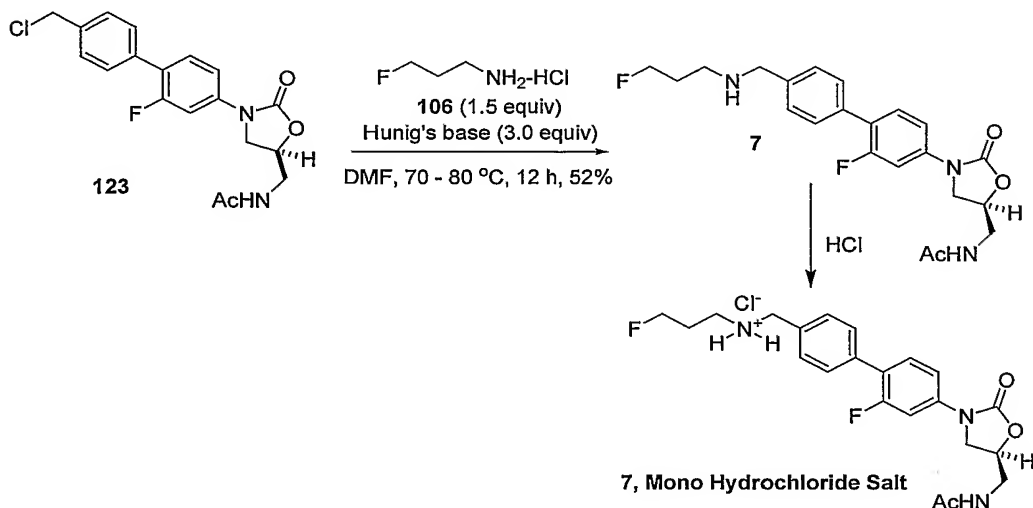
A solution of boronic ester **119** (1.40 g, 3.7 mmol, 1.3 equiv) and bromide **136** (1.0 g, 2.89 mmol, prepared as described in Example 25, above) in a mixture of 1,4-dioxane (21 mL), EtOH (7.0 mL) and H₂O (7.0 mL) was treated with solid K₂CO₃ (1.2 g, 8.7 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being treated with Pd(dppf)₂Cl₂ (118 mg, 0.144 mmol, 0.05 equiv) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon before being warmed to reflux for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature before being treated with H₂O (60 mL). The aqueous solution was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 20 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 20 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (0-5 % MeOH-CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford BOC-protected amine **142** (1.36 g, 91% yield) as a colorless oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*.

BOC-protected amine **142** was subsequently treated with 4 N HCl in 1,4-dioxane as in Example 1 to afford a mono hydrochloride salt of compound **7**. The product obtained from this process was identical by NMR and LCMS to the material obtained in Example 25.

Example 28 – Alternate Synthesis of Compound 7 (Method 4)

Scheme 22 depicts the synthesis of compound **7** from benzyl chloride **123** and amine salt **106**.

Scheme 22



Synthesis of compound 7

A solution of benzyl chloride **123** (190.0 mg, 0.5 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (5.0 mL) was treated with Hunig's base (194 mg, 0.26 mL, 1.5 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was treated with amine salt **106** (85 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently warmed up to 60 °C for 12 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then directly purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 0-5% MeOH-CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford compound **7** (108.4 mg, 208.5 mg theoretical, 52%) as white solid. LCMS (EI) *m/e* 418 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of monohydrochloride salt of compound 7

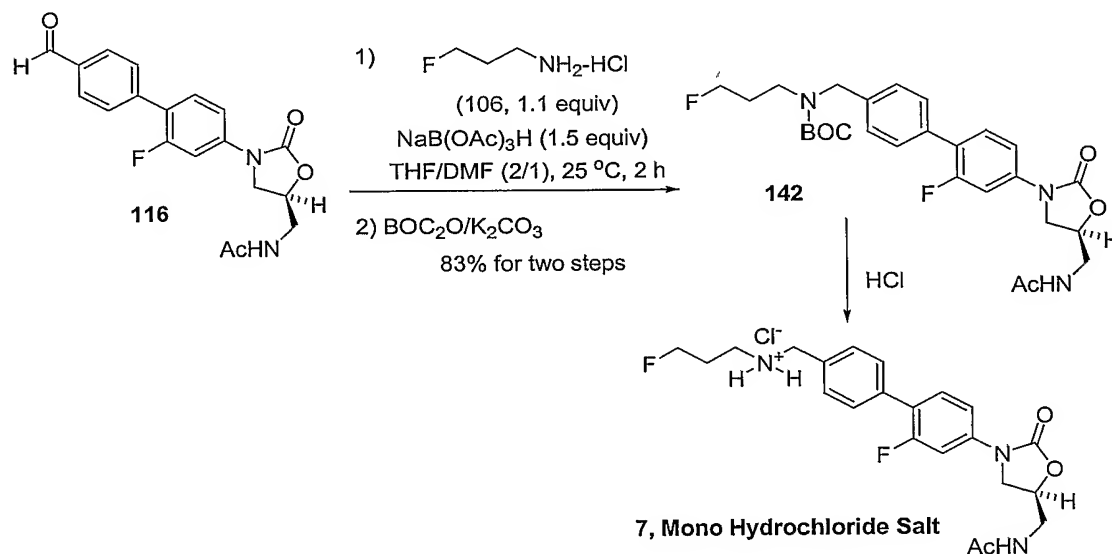
A solution of compound 7 (834 mg, 2.0 mmol) in a mixture of MeOH (2 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (18 mL) was treated with a solution of 4 N HCl in 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL, 4.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. When TLC showed that the salt formation reaction was complete, the solvents were removed *in vacuo*. The residue then was suspended in a mixture of CH₃CN (16 mL) and MeOH (4 mL), and the resulting slurry was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solids were collected by

filtration, washed with 20% MeOH-CH₃CN (2 x 5 mL), and dried in vacuo to afford the monohydrochloride salt of compound **7** (871 mg, 907 mg theoretical, 96%) as white crystals.

Example 29 – Alternate Synthesis of Compound **7** (Method 5)

Scheme 23 depicts the synthesis of compound **7** from aldehyde **116** and amine salt **106**.

5 Scheme 23



Synthesis of BOC-protected amine **142**

A solution of *N*-[3-(2-fluoro-4'-formyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl]-acetamide (aldehyde **116**, 24.54 g, 68.9 mmol) in a mixture of anhydrous THF (250 mL) and anhydrous DMF (125 mL) was treated with amine salt **106** (10.17 g, 89.6 mmol, 1.3 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was treated with NaB(OAc)₃H (21.9 g, 103.4 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reductive amination reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (375 mL). The resulting solution was subsequently treated with K₂CO₃ (38.0 g, 275.6 mmol, 4.0 equiv) and BOC₂O (18.0 g, 82.7 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the *N*-BOC protection reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with EtOAc (200 mL) and H₂O (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 200 mL). The combined organic extracts were then washed with H₂O (100 mL), 1 N aqueous HCl solution (2 x 200 mL), H₂O (2 x 200 mL), and the saturated aqueous NaCl solution (200 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in*

vacuo. The residual oil was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 0-3 % MeOH-CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford the desired BOC-protected amine **142** (29.57 g, 35.62 g theoretical, 83%) as colorless oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*.

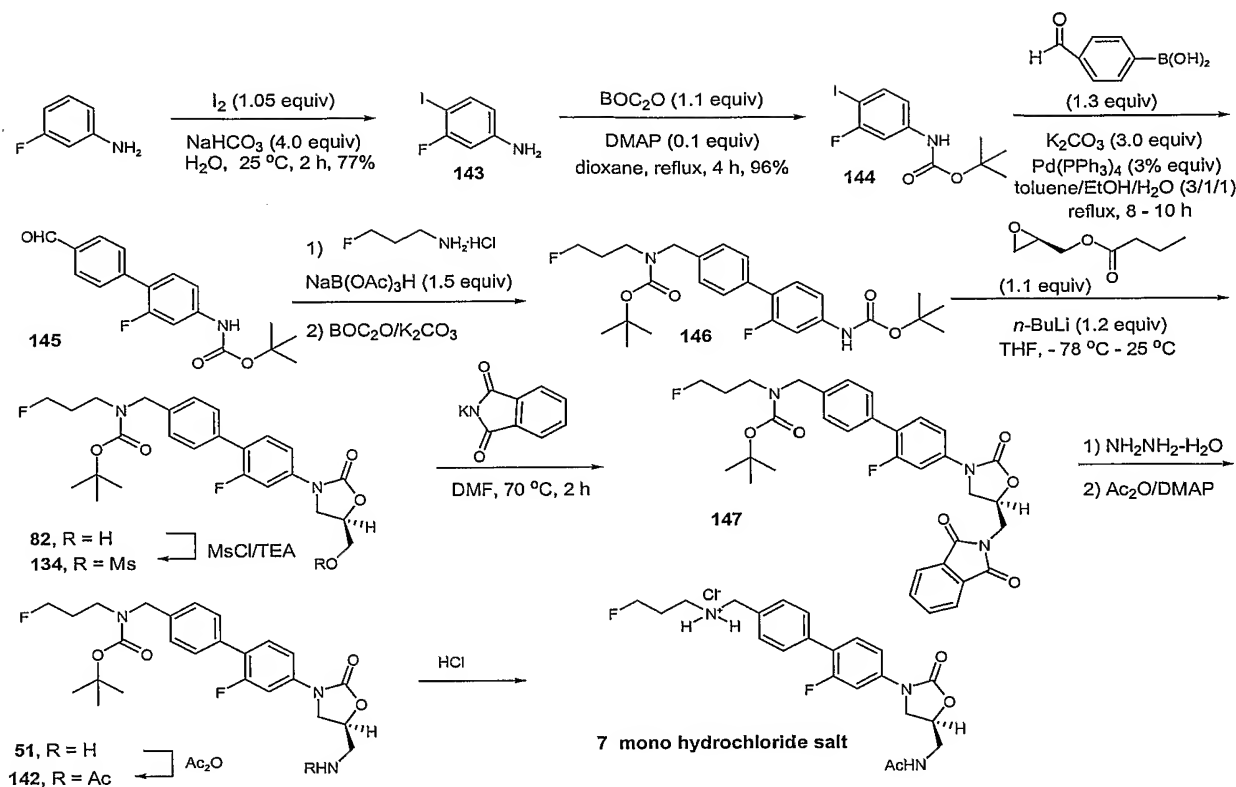
Synthesis of monohydrochloride salt of compound **7**

5 A solution containing BOC-protected amine **142** (15.65 g, 30.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was treated with a solution of 4 *N* HCl in 1,4-dioxane (37.5 mL, 150.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the *N*-BOC deprotection reaction was complete, the solvents were removed *in vacuo*. The residue then was suspended in a mixture of CH₃CN (200
10 mL) and MeOH (50 mL), and the resulting slurry was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solids were collected by filtration, washed with 20% MeOH-CH₃CN (2 x 50 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the monohydrochloride salt of compound **7** (13.0 g, 13.64 g theoretical, 95.3%) as white crystals. LCMS (EI) *m/e* 418 (M⁺ + H).

Example 30 – Alternate Synthesis of Compound **7** (Method 6)

15 Scheme 24 depicts the synthesis of compound **7** via a reaction in which the oxazolidinone ring is prepared via a cyclization reaction of (4'-{[*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-(3-fluoro-propyl)-amino]-methyl}-2-fluoro-biphenyl-4-yl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (carbamate **146**) and (R)-(-)-glycidyl burate.

Scheme 24



Synthesis of compound 143

A solution of NaHCO₃ (75.6 g, 0.90 mol, 4.0 equiv) in H₂O (600 mL) was treated with solid iodine (I₂, 60.0 g, 0.236 mol, 1.05 equiv) and liquid 3-fluoroaniline (25.0 g, 0.225 mol) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. When TLC showed that the reaction was complete, the yellow to brown solids were collected by filtration, washed with H₂O (2 x 200 mL) and hexane (2 x 100 mL), and dried *in vacuo* to afford the crude, desired 3-fluoro-4-iodophenylamine (compound **143**, 47.81 g, 53.325 g theoretical, 89.7% yield). This crude product was recrystallized in EtOAc/hexane to afford the pure, desired compound **143** (41.2 g, 53.325 g theoretical, 77.3% yield) as pale-yellow crystals. For compound **143**: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 5.61 (br.s, 2H, NH₂), 6.25 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.4, 8.2 Hz), 6.41 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.4, 8.2 Hz), 7.32 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz); C₆H₅FIN, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 238 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of compound 144

A solution of compound **143** (13.67 g, 57.7 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (100 mL) was treated with BOC₂O (13.83 g, 63.4 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and DMAP (700.0 mg, 5.8 mmol, 0.1 equiv) at

room temperature. The resulting reaction mixture was then warmed up to refluxing for 4 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (100 mL) and EtOAc (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and saturated NaCl aqueous solution (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried in vacuo to afford the crude, desired (3-fluoro-4-iodo-phenyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (compound **144**, 18.67 g, 19.44 g theoretical, 96%) as pale-yellow oil, which solidified upon standing *in vacuo* at room temperature and was found to be essentially pure and was directly used in the subsequent reactions without further purifications. For compound **144**: C₁₁H₁₃FINO₂, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 338 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of compound **145**

A solution of compound **144** (18.50 g, 54.8 mmol) and 4-formylphenylboronic acid **143** (10.70 g, 71.4 mmol, 1.3 equiv) in toluene (150 mL), EtOH (50 mL), and H₂O (50 mL) was treated with K₂CO₃ (22.7 g, 164.4 mmol, 3.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was degassed three times under a steady stream of argon at 25 °C. Pd(PPh₃)₄ (3.17 g, 2.74 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was subsequently added to the reaction mixture, and the resulting reaction mixture was degassed three times again under a steady stream of argon at 25 °C before being warmed up to gentle reflux for 10 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the coupling reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature before being treated with H₂O (100 mL) and EtOAc (100 mL) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 10 min before the two layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and the saturated aqueous NaCl solution (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was directly purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 0–2% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford the desired (2-fluoro-4'-formyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (compound **145**, 14.6 g, 17.26 g theoretical, 85.2% yield) as pale-yellow oil, which solidified upon standing in vacuo at room temperature. For compound **145**: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.47 (s, 9H, NHCO₂C(CH₃)₃), 6.60 (s, 1H, NHBOC), 7.04 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.0, 8.4 Hz), 7.32 (t, 1H, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 7.40 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.0, 13.0 Hz), 7.62 (dd, 2H, *J* = 1.5, 8.3 Hz), 7.87 (dd, 2H, *J* = 1.5, 8.3 Hz), 9.98 (s, 1H, CHO); C₁₈H₁₈FNO₃, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 316 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of carbamate 146

A solution of compound **145** (7.0 g, 22.22 mmol) in a mixture of anhydrous THF (40 mL) and anhydrous DMF (40 mL) was treated with amine salt **106** (3.03 g, 26.66 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂, and the resulting mixture was treated with NaB(OAc)₃H (7.07 g, 33.33 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at 25 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 25 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the reductive amination reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with H₂O (80 mL). The resulting solution was subsequently treated with K₂CO₃ (12.3 g, 88.88 mmol, 4.0 equiv) and BOC₂O (5.82 g, 26.66 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at room temperature, and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed the *N*-BOC protection reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was treated with EtOAc (100 mL) and H₂O (100 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were then washed with H₂O (100 mL), 1 N aqueous HCl solution (2 x 100 mL), H₂O (2 x 100 mL), and the saturated aqueous NaCl solution (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 5 – 10 % EtOAc-hexane gradient elution) to afford carbamate **146**, 9.8 g, 10.6 g theoretical, 92.5%) as colorless oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*. For carbamate **146**: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.51 (s, 9H, NHCO₂C(CH₃)₃), 1.59 (s, 9H, NHCO₂C(CH₃)₃), 1.88 – 2.08 (m, 2 H), 3.30 – 3.37 (m, 2H), 4.42 – 4.67 (m, 4H), 6.59 (s, 1H, *NHBOC*), 7.09 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.0, 8.4 Hz), 7.30 – 7.99 (m, 6H); C₂₆H₃₄F₂N₂O₄, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 477 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of compound 82

A solution of compound **146** (7.155 g, 15.0 mmol) in anhydrous THF (50 mL) was cooled down to -78 °C in a dry-ice-acetone bath before a solution of *n*-BuLi (1.6 M solution in hexane, 11.25 mL, 18 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in hexane was dropwise added at -78 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at -78 °C for 1 h before a solution of (*R*)-(-)-glycidyl butyrate (2.38 g, 2.32 mL, 16.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was dropwise added into the reaction mixture at -78 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min before being gradually warmed up to room temperature for 12 h under N₂. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (50 mL), and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h before EtOAc (100 mL) was added. The two layers were separated, and the

aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 50 mL) and saturated NaCl aqueous solution (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The white crystals were precipitated out from the concentrated solution when most of the solvents were evaporated. The residual oil was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 10 – 30 % EtOAc-hexane gradient elution) to afford the desired (5*R*)-[2'-fluoro-4'-(5-hydroxymethyl-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl)-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl]-(3-fluoropropyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (compound **82**, 5.82 g, 7.14 g theoretical, 81.5%) as colorless oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*. For compound **82**: C₂₅H₃₀F₂N₂O₅, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 540 (M⁺ + Na + CH₃CN).

10 Synthesis of mesylate **134**

A solution of compound **82**, 1.725 g, 3.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) was treated with TEA (727 mg, 1.0 mL, 7.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting mixture was cooled down to 0–5 °C before MsCl (95 mg, 0.335 mL, 4.32 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was dropwise introduced into the reaction mixture at 0–5 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0–5 °C for 1 h under N₂. When TLC and HPLC/MS showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (40 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 20 mL) and saturated NaCl aqueous solution (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was further dried *in vacuo* to afford mesylate **134**, 1.82 g, 1.994 g theoretical, 91.3%) as off-white powders, which was found to be essentially pure and was directly used in the subsequent reactions without further purifications. For mesylate **134**: C₂₆H₃₂F₂N₂O₇S, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 555 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of compound **147**

A solution of mesylate **134** (1.662 g, 3.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (30 mL) was treated with solid potassium pathilimide (667 mg, 3.6 mmol, 1.2 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed up to 70 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature before being quenched with H₂O (50 mL). The resulting aqueous mixture was then extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with water (40 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl solution (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the crude, desired (5*R*)-{4'-[5-(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-ylmethyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-

2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (compound **147**, 1.74 g, 1.815 g theoretical, 95.9%) as pale-yellow oil, which solidified upon standing *in vacuo* at room temperature. This crude product was found to be essentially pure and was directly used in the subsequent reactions without further purifications. For compound **147**: C₃₃H₃₃F₂N₃O₆,
5 LCMS (EI) *m/e* 606 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of compound **51**

A solution of compound **147** (1.50 g, 2.48 mmol) in EtOH (30 mL) was treated with hydrazine monohydrate (250.5 mg, 0.25 mL, 5.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was warmed up to reflux for 6 h. The white precipitates were formed during
10 the reaction mixture was refluxed. When TLC and HPLC showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature before being quenched with H₂O (20 mL). The white precipitates were totally dissolved when water was introduced into the reaction mixture and a homogeneous solution was generated. The aqueous solution was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 40 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with
15 H₂O (2 x 20 mL) and saturated NaCl aqueous solution (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) to afford the desired (2-fluoro-4'-formyl-biphenyl-4-yl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (compound **51**, 14.6 g, 17.26 g theoretical, 85.2% yield) as pale-yellow oil, which solidified upon standing *in vacuo* at room temperature. For compound **51**:
20 C₂₅H₃₁F₂N₃O₄, LCMS (EI) *m/e* 476 (M⁺ + H).

Synthesis of compound **142**

A suspension of compound **51** (180 mg, 0.38 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6.0 mL) was treated with TEA (76.5 mg, 0.115 mL, 0.76 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 25 °C, and the resulting reaction mixture was cooled down to 0–5 °C before being treated with Ac₂O (77.6 mg, 0.072 mL, 0.76 mmol, 2.0
25 equiv) and DMAP (10 mg, cat.) at 0–5 °C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was subsequently stirred at 0–5 °C for 2 h. When TLC and HPLC showed that the reaction was complete, the reaction mixture was quenched with H₂O (10 mL). The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 10 mL), and the combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (2 x 10 mL) and saturated NaCl aqueous solution (10 mL), dried
30 over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was then purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 0–5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ gradient elution) and was further dried *in vacuo* to

afford the crude, desired (5*S*)-{4'-[5-(acetylamino-methyl)-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl]-2'-fluoro-biphenyl-4-ylmethyl}-(3-fluoro-propyl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (compound **142**, 196.5 mg theoretical, 93%) as colorless oil, which solidified upon standing at room temperature *in vacuo*.

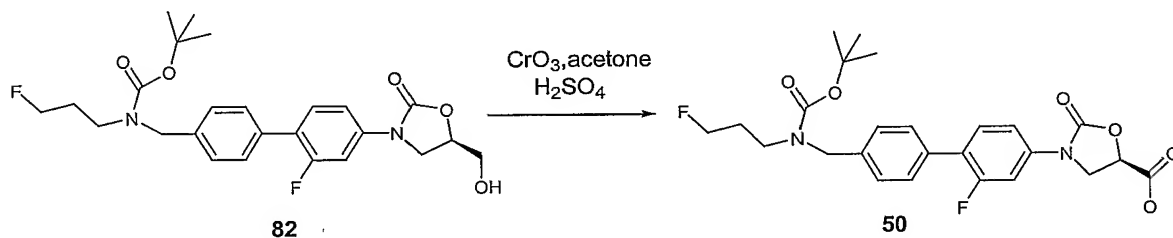
Synthesis of monohydrochloride salt of compound 7

The monohydrochloride salt of compound **7** was prepared from compound **142** as described in Example 29.

Example 31 – Synthesis of Compound 50

Scheme 25 depicts the synthesis of compound **50** from the oxidation of compound **82**.

Scheme 25



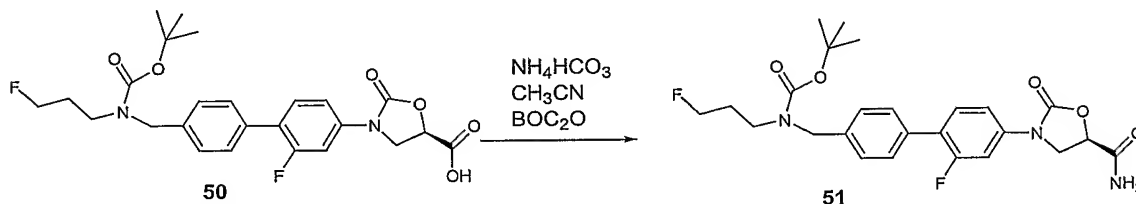
To a solution of 0.230 g (0.48 mmol) of compound **82** in 10 mL of acetone at 0 °C was added 0.145 g (1.45 mmol) of chromium trioxide (CrO₃) in 0.40 mL of H₂SO₄. The reaction mixture was then warmed up to 25 °C, and allowed to stir for 20 h. Sulfuric acid was neutralized with excess Na₂CO₃. Subsequently, the mixture was diluted with 10 mL of THF, followed by the addition of 0.158 g (0.72 mmol) of BOC₂O. The reaction was monitored through LC/MS until the reaction was completed. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL x 3), combined CH₂Cl₂ layers were washed with brine (40 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated, purified via preparative TLC to give 0.082 g (53 % yield) of compound **50** plus 0.080 g of starting material. MS (M+1): 491.

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Example 32 – Synthesis of Compound 51

Scheme 26 depicts the synthesis of compound **51** from compound **50**.

Scheme 26

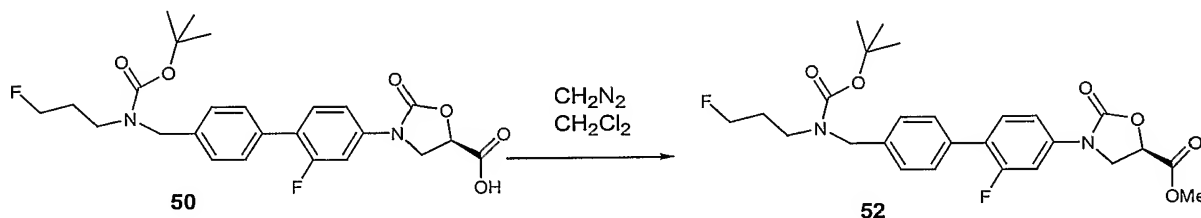


- 5 A solution of 0.029 g (0.059 mmol) of compound **50**, 0.024 g (0.30 mmol) of ammonium bicarbonate (NH_4HCO_3), and 0.019 g (0.089 mmol) of $(\text{BOC})_2\text{O}$ in 5 mL of CH_3CN with one drop of pyridine was stirred at 25 °C for 10 h. CH_3CN was removed, and the residue purified through preparative TLC to give 0.025 g of compound **51**. MS ($\text{M}+1$): 490.

10 **Example 33 – Synthesis of Compound 52**

Scheme 27 depicts the synthesis of compound **52** from compound **50**.

Scheme 27



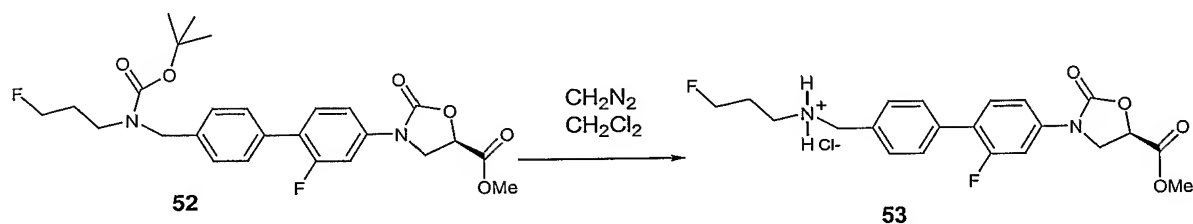
- 15 To a solution of 0.020 g (0.04 mmol) of compound **50** in 5 mL of CH_2Cl_2 and 1 mL of MeOH at 0 °C was added an excess of diazomethane (CH_2N_2) in ether. The reaction mixture was then warmed to 25 °C and stirred for 4 additional hours. Excess CH_2N_2 was quenched with AcOH, and the solvents were removed by rotary evaporation. The residue was purified through preparative TLC to give 0.015 g (71% yield) of compound **52**. MS ($\text{M}+1$): 505.

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Example 34 – Synthesis of Monohydrochloride Salt of Compound 53

Scheme 28 depicts the synthesis of the mono hydrochloride salt of compound **53** from compound **52**.

Scheme 28



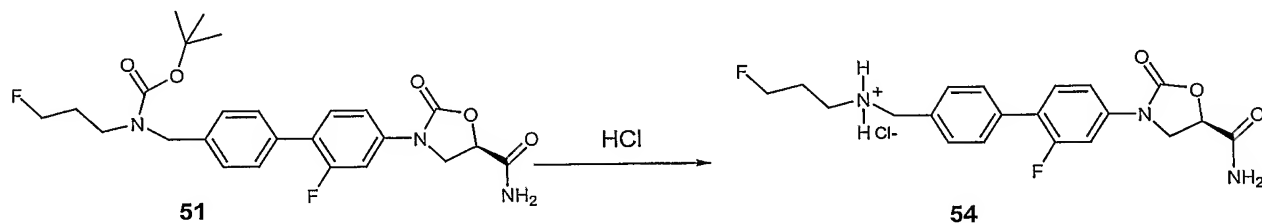
A solution of 0.010 g (0.02 mmol) of compound **52** in 2 mL of CH_2Cl_2 , 1 mL of MeOH and 2 mL of 4 N HCl was stirred at 25 °C for 3 h. The solvents were removed, and the residue dried under vacuum to give compound **53** as the monohydrochloride salt in 100% yield. MS (M+1): 405.

10

Example 35 – Synthesis of Monohydrochloride Salt of Compound 54

Scheme 29 depicts the synthesis of compound **54** from compound **51**.

Scheme 29



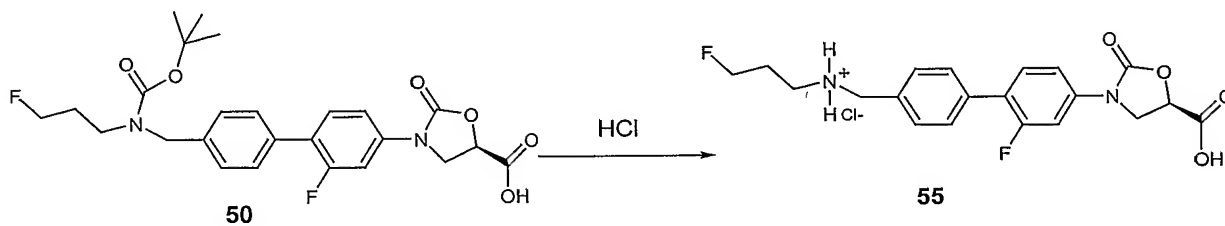
A solution of 0.022 g (0.05 mmol) of compound **51** and 1 mL of 4 N HCl in 3 mL of dioxane was stirred at 25 °C for 6 h. The dioxane was removed, and the residue dried to give the compound **54** as the monohydrochloride salt in 100% yield. MS (M+1): 390.

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Example 36 – Synthesis of Monohydrochloride Salt of Compound 55

Scheme 30 depicts the synthesis of the monohydrochloride salt of compound **55** from compound **50**.

Scheme 30

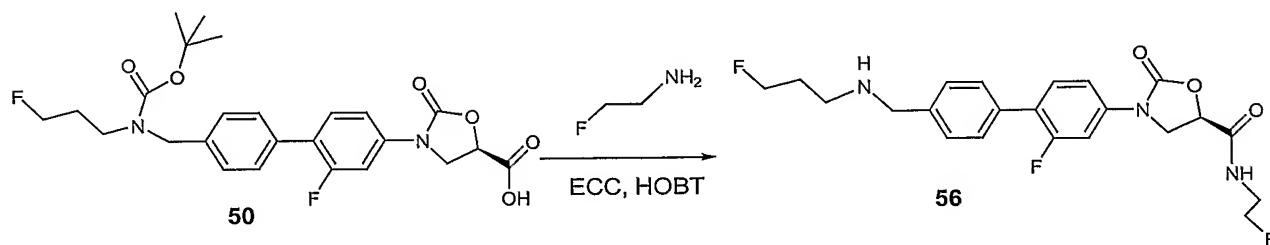


A solution of 0.025 g (0.05 mmol) of compound **50** and 1 mL of 4 N HCl in 3 mL of dioxane was stirred at 25 °C for 6 h. The dioxane was removed, and the residue dried to give the compound **55** as the monohydrochloride salt in 100% yield. MS (M+1): 391.

Example 37 – Synthesis of Compound 56

Scheme 31 depicts the synthesis of compound **56** from compound **50**.

Scheme 31



To a solution of 0.030 g (0.06 mmol) of compound **50**, 0.007 g (0.07 mmol) of 2-fluoroethylamine, and 0.010 g (0.07 mmol) of N-hydroxy benzotriazole (HOBT) in 2 mL of DMF was added 0.014 g (0.07 mmol) of diethylene chloride (EDC). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 6 h, DMF was then removed, and the residue purified by preparative TLC to give 0.010 g of compound **56**. MS (M+1): 436.

Example 38 – Synthesis of Compound 23

Compound **23** can be made from amine **105** via a condensation reaction with difluorochloroacetic acid under conditions known in the art.

Atto:

Example 39 – Synthesis of Compounds 25, 27, 31, 33, 45, 47, 61, 77, 80, and 81

Compounds 25, 27, 31, 33, 45, 47, 61, 77, 80, and 81 can be made by reacting amine 105 with the appropriate alkylating agents via alkylation reactions analogous to the chemistries described in, for example, Schemes 4 and 7 above. It is to be understood that alternative chemistries could be employed by those skilled in the art to prepare these compounds.

Example 40 – Synthesis of Compound 39

Compound 40, which has a 5-chloromethyl substituent on the oxazolidinone ring, can be made via chlorination of the corresponding hydroxymethyl oxazolidione intermediate 93, followed by coupling with an aryl boronic acid or ester to form the biaryl system under conditions known in the art.

Example 41 – Synthesis of Compounds 43 and 44

Compounds 43 and 44, both of which have the R stereochemistry at the 5-position of the oxazolidinone ring, can be made via a cyclization reaction analogous to the chemistries described in Scheme 1 above to prepare intermediate alcohol 92, by replacing (R)-(-)-glycidyl butyrate with (S)-(-)-glycidyl butyrate.

Example 42 – Synthesis of Compound 48

Compound 48 can be made from the corresponding aldehyde 116 by reaction with 3-fluoropropylamine under conditions known in the art.

Example 43 – Synthesis of Compound 49

Compound 49 can be made from compound 5 using a procedure analogous to that for making compound 37 from compound 7 as described in Scheme 14 above.

Example 44 – Synthesis of Compounds 57, 58, 59, and 60

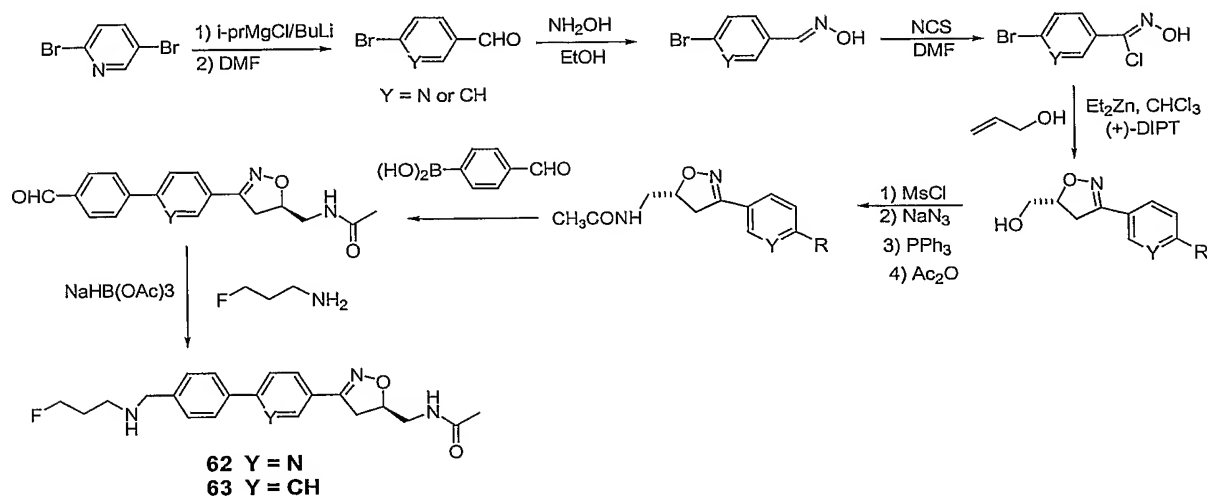
Compounds 57, 58, 59, and 60, which have a methyl substituent at the 5-position of the oxazolidinone ring, can be made via a cyclization reaction analogous to the chemistries described in Scheme 1 above to prepare intermediate alcohol 92, by replacing (R)-(-)-glycidyl butyrate with (R)-2-methyl-oxiranyl methanol.

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Example 45 – Synthesis of Compounds 62 and 63

Compounds **62** and **63** can be made by following the general procedures depicted in Scheme 32 below under conditions known in the art.

Scheme 32



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Example 46 – Synthesis of Compounds 46, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 75, and 76

Compounds **46**, **64**, **65**, **66**, **67**, **68**, **70**, **75**, and **76**, which have a heterocyclic ring substituent on the 5 methyl group of the oxazolidinone ring, can be made via cycloaddition reactions analogous to the chemistries described in Scheme 6 for making compound **111** from azide **110**.

10

Example 47 – Synthesis of Compounds 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, and 79

Compounds **69**, **71**, **72**, **73**, **74**, **78**, and **79** can be made from the corresponding 5-yl methyl amino oxazolidinone compound by reaction with the appropriate carboxylic acid or derivatives thereof (e.g., anhydrides and acid chlorides).

15 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The entire disclosure of each of the patent documents and scientific articles referred to herein is incorporated by reference for all purposes.

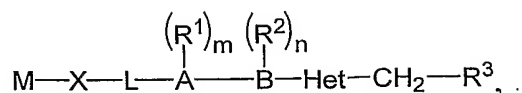
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EQUIVALENTS

The invention can be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The foregoing embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects illustrative rather than limiting on the invention described herein. Scope of the
5 invention is thus indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are intended to be embraced therein.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof, wherein:

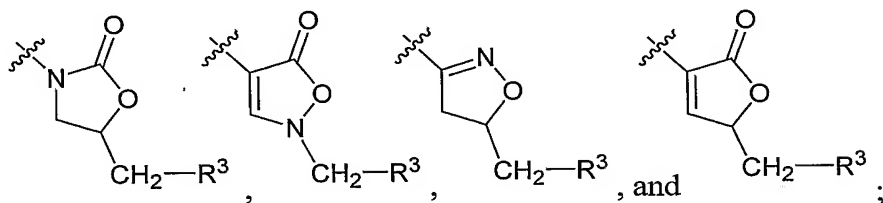
A is selected from the group consisting of:

phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

B is selected from the group consisting of:

phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyridazinyl;

Het-CH₂-R³ is selected from the group consisting of:



M is selected from the group consisting of:

a) C₁₋₆ alkyl, b) C₂₋₆ alkenyl, and c) C₂₋₆ alkynyl,

wherein

i) any of a) – c) is substituted with one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I; and

ii) any of a) – c) optionally is further substituted with one or more R⁴ groups;

X is selected from the group consisting of:

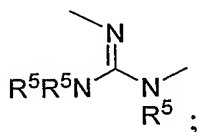
a) –O–, b) –NR⁵–, c) –N(O)–, d) –N(OR⁵)–, e) –S(O)_p–, f) –NR⁵–N=, g) =N–

NR⁵–, h) –O–N=, i) =N–O–, j) –N=, k) =N–, l) –NR⁵–NR⁵–,

m) –NR⁵C(O)O–, n) –OC(O)NR⁵–, o) –NR⁵C(O)NR⁵–,

p) –NR⁵C(NR⁵)NR⁵–, and

q)



L is selected from the group consisting of:

a) C₁₋₆ alkyl, b) C₂₋₆ alkenyl, and c) C₂₋₆ alkynyl,

wherein any of a) – c) optionally is substituted with one or more R⁴ groups;

R¹, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) –CF₃, f) –OR⁷, g) –CN, h) –NO₂, i) –NR⁷R⁷,
j) –C(O)R⁷, k) –C(O)OR⁷, l) –OC(O)R⁷, m) –C(O)NR⁷R⁷, n) –NR⁷C(O)R⁷, o) –
OC(O)NR⁷R⁷, p) –NR⁷C(O)OR⁷, q) –NR⁷C(O)NR⁷R⁷, r) –C(S)R⁷,
s) –C(S)OR⁷, t) –OC(S)R⁷, u) –C(S)NR⁷R⁷, v) –NR⁷C(S)R⁷,
w) –OC(S)NR⁷R⁷, x) –NR⁷C(S)OR⁷, y) –NR⁷C(S)NR⁷R⁷,
z) –NR⁷C(NR⁷)NR⁷R⁷, aa) –S(O)_pR⁷, bb) –SO₂NR⁷R⁷, and cc) R⁷;

R², at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) –CF₃, f) –OR⁷, g) –CN, h) –NO₂, i) –NR⁷R⁷,
j) –C(O)R⁷, k) –C(O)OR⁷, l) –OC(O)R⁷, m) –C(O)NR⁷R⁷, n) –NR⁷C(O)R⁷, o) –
OC(O)NR⁷R⁷, p) –NR⁷C(O)OR⁷, q) –NR⁷C(O)NR⁷R⁷, r) –C(S)R⁷,
s) –C(S)OR⁷, t) –OC(S)R⁷, u) –C(S)NR⁷R⁷, v) –NR⁷C(S)R⁷,
w) –OC(S)NR⁷R⁷, x) –NR⁷C(S)OR⁷, y) –NR⁷C(S)NR⁷R⁷,
z) –NR⁷C(NR⁷)NR⁷R⁷, aa) –S(O)_pR⁷, bb) –SO₂NR⁷R⁷, and cc) R⁷;

R³ is selected from the group consisting of:

a) –OR⁷, b) –NR⁷R⁷, c) –C(O)R⁷, d) –C(O)OR⁷, e) –OC(O)R⁷,
f) –C(O)NR⁷R⁷, g) –NR⁷C(O)R⁷, h) –OC(O)NR⁷R⁷, i) –NR⁷C(O)OR⁷,
j) –NR⁷C(O)NR⁷R⁷, k) –C(S)R⁷, l) –C(S)OR⁷, m) –OC(S)R⁷,
n) –C(S)NR⁷R⁷, o) –NR⁷C(S)R⁷, p) –OC(S)NR⁷R⁷, q) –NR⁷C(S)OR⁷,
r) –NR⁷C(S)NR⁷R⁷, s) –NR⁷C(NR⁷)NR⁷R⁷, t) –S(O)_pR⁷, u) –SO₂NR⁷R⁷, and v)
R⁷;

R⁴, at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H, b) F, c) Cl, d) Br, e) I, f) =O, g) =S, h) =NR⁵, i) =NOR⁵, j) =N–NR⁵R⁵, k) –
CF₃, l) –OR⁵, m) –CN, n) –NO₂, o) –NR⁵R⁵, p) –C(O)R⁵, q) –C(O)OR⁵, r) –
OC(O)R⁵, s) –C(O)NR⁵R⁵, t) –NR⁵C(O)R⁵, u) –OC(O)NR⁵R⁵,
v) –NR⁵C(O)OR⁵, w) –NR⁵C(O)NR⁵R⁵, x) –C(S)R⁵, y) –C(S)OR⁵,
z) –OC(S)R⁵, aa) –C(S)NR⁵R⁵, bb) –NR⁵C(S)R⁵, cc) –OC(S)NR⁵R⁵,
dd) –NR⁵C(S)OR⁵, ee) –NR⁵C(S)NR⁵R⁵, ff) –NR⁵C(NR⁵)NR⁵R⁵,

gg) $-\text{S}(\text{O})_p\text{R}^5$, and hh) R^5 ;

R^5 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) H, b) C_{1-6} alkyl, c) C_{2-6} alkenyl, d) C_{2-6} alkynyl, e) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl,
f) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkenyl, g) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkynyl, h) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl,
i) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkenyl, and j) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkynyl,

wherein any of b) – j) optionally is substituted with one or more R^6 groups;

R^6 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) $-\text{CF}_3$, f) $-\text{OH}$, g) $-\text{OC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, h) $-\text{SH}$,
i) $-\text{SC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, j) $-\text{CN}$, k) $-\text{NO}_2$, l) $-\text{NH}_2$, m) $-\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl,
n) $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, o) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, p) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, q) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, r) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, s) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, t) $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, and u) $-\text{S}(\text{O})_p\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl;

R^7 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) H, b) C_{1-6} alkyl, c) C_{2-6} alkenyl, d) C_{2-6} alkynyl, e) C_{3-14} saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, f) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,
g) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, h) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkenyl, i) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkynyl, j) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{3-14}$ saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,
k) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-3-14$ membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, l) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl,
m) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkenyl, n) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkynyl, o) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{3-14}$ saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and
p) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-3-14$ membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

wherein any of b) – p) optionally is substituted with one or more R^8 groups;

R^8 , at each occurrence, is independently selected from the group consisting of:

- a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) $=\text{O}$, f) $=\text{S}$, g) $=\text{NR}^9$, h) $=\text{NOR}^9$, i) $=\text{N}-\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$,

j) $-\text{CF}_3$, k) $-\text{OR}^9$, l) $-\text{CN}$, m) $-\text{NO}_2$, n) $-\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$, o) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^9$, p) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^9$, q) $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{R}^9$, r) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$, s) $-\text{NR}^9\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^9$, t) $-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$,
 u) $-\text{NR}^9\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}^9$, v) $-\text{NR}^9\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$, w) $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{R}^9$, x) $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{OR}^9$,
 y) $-\text{OC}(\text{S})\text{R}^9$, z) $-\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$, aa) $-\text{NR}^9\text{C}(\text{S})\text{R}^9$, bb) $-\text{OC}(\text{S})\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$,
 cc) $-\text{NR}^9\text{C}(\text{S})\text{OR}^9$, dd) $-\text{NR}^9\text{C}(\text{S})\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$, ee) $-\text{NR}^9\text{C}(\text{NR}^9)\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$,
 ff) $-\text{S}(\text{O})_p\text{R}^9$, gg) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^9\text{R}^9$, and hh) R^9 ;

R^9 , at each occurrence, independently is selected from the group consisting of:

a) H, b) C_{1-6} alkyl, c) C_{2-6} alkenyl, d) C_{2-6} alkynyl, e) C_{3-14} saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, f) 3-14 membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,
 g) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, h) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkenyl, i) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkynyl,
 j) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{C}_{3-14}$ saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle,
 k) $-\text{C}(\text{O})-3-14$ membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, l) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl,
 m) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkenyl, n) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{2-6}$ alkynyl, o) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_{3-14}$ saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic carbocycle, and
 p) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-3-14$ membered saturated, unsaturated, or aromatic heterocycle comprising one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur,

wherein any of b) – p) optionally is substituted with one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of:

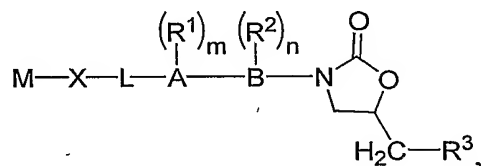
a) F, b) Cl, c) Br, d) I, e) $-\text{CF}_3$, f) $-\text{OH}$, g) $-\text{OC}_{1-6}$ alkyl,
 h) $-\text{SH}$, i) $-\text{SC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, j) $-\text{CN}$, k) $-\text{NO}_2$, l) $-\text{NH}_2$,
 m) $-\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, n) $-\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, o) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl,
 p) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, q) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, r) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, s) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, t) $-\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl, u) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, v) $-\text{SO}_2\text{NHC}_{1-6}$ alkyl, w) $-\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, and
 x) $-\text{S}(\text{O})_p\text{C}_{1-6}$ alkyl;

m is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4;

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4; and

120 p, at each occurrence, independently is 0, 1, or 2.

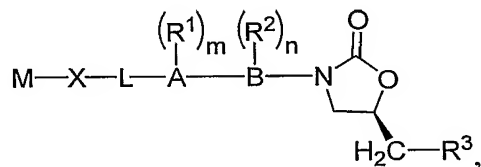
1 2. The compound according to claim 1, having the formula:



3 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

4 wherein A, B, L, M, R¹, R², R³, X, m, and n are defined as described in claim 1.

1 3. The compound according to claim 1 or 2, having the formula:



3 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

4 wherein A, B, L, M, R¹, R², R³, X, m, and n are defined as described in claim 1.

1 4. The compound according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein

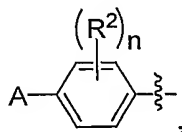
2 A is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl;

3 B is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl;

4 m is 0, 1, or 2; and

5 n is 0, 1, or 2.

1 5. The compound according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein A-B is:

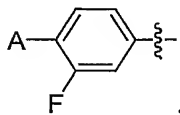


3 wherein A, R², and n are defined as described in claim 1.

1 6. The compound according to claim 5, wherein R² is selected from the group consisting of

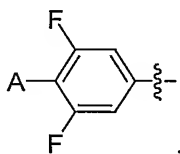
2 H and F, and n is 0, 1, or 2.

7. The compound according to claim 5, wherein A-B is:



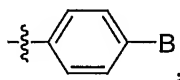
wherein A is defined as described in claim 1.

8. The compound according to claim 5, wherein A-B is:



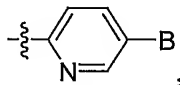
wherein A is defined as described in claim 1.

9. The compound according to any one of claims 1-8, wherein A-B is:



wherein B is defined as described in claim 1.

10. The compound according to any one of claims 1-8, wherein A-B is:



wherein B is defined as described in claim 1.

11. The compound according to any one of claims 1-10, wherein R^3 is $-NR^7C(O)R^7$.

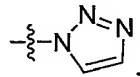
12. The compound according to any one of claims 1-10, wherein R^3 is $-NHC(O)R^7$.

13. The compound according to claim 11 or 12, wherein R^7 is C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from F or Cl.

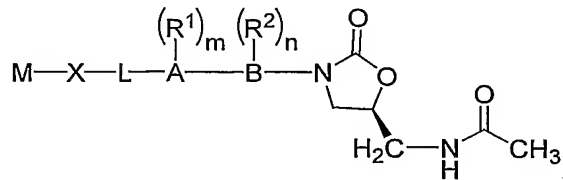
14. The compound according to any one of claims 11-13 wherein R^7 is selected from the group consisting of $-CH_3$, $-CH_2F$, $-CHF_2$, $-CF_3$, $-CH_2Cl$, $-CHCl_2$, $-CCl_3$, $-CHFCl$, $-CF_2Cl$, and $-CFCl_2$.

15. The compound according to claim 14, wherein R^7 is $-CH_3$.

16. The compound according to any one of claims 1-10, wherein R³ is:



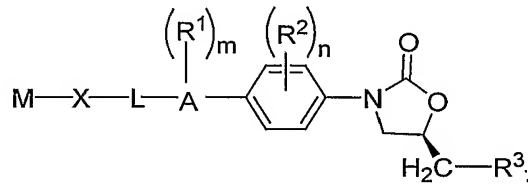
17. The compound according to claim 1 or 2, having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

wherein A, B, L, M, R¹, R², X, m, and n are defined as described in claim 1.

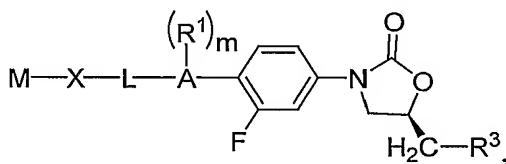
18. The compound according to claim 1 or 2, having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

wherein L, M, R¹, R³, X, and m are defined as described in claim 1, A is selected from the group consisting of phenyl and pyridyl, R² is selected from the group consisting of H and F, and n is 0, 1, or 2.

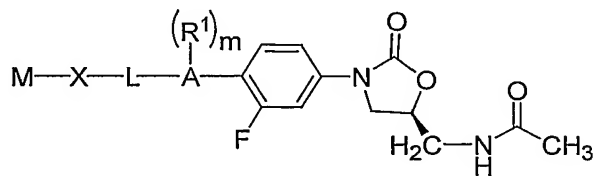
19. The compound according to claim 1 or 2, having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

wherein A, L, M, R¹, R³, X, and m are defined as described in claim 1.

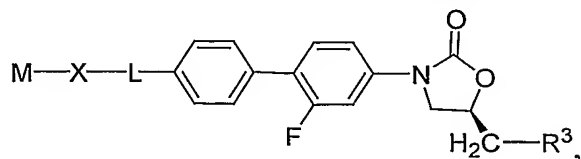
20. The compound according to claim 19, having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

wherein A, L, M, R¹, X, and m are defined as described in claim 1.

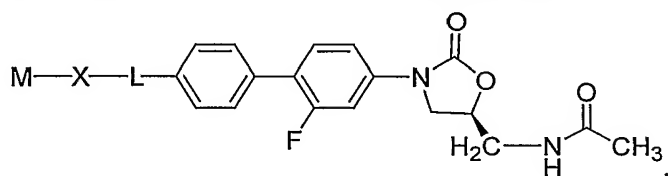
21. The compound according to claim 19, having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

wherein L, M, R³, and X are defined as described in claim 1.

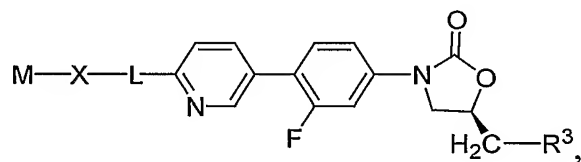
22. The compound according to claim 21, having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

wherein L, M, and X are defined as described in claim 1.

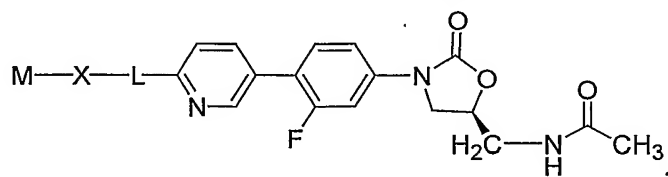
23. The compound according to claim 19, having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

wherein L, M, R³, and X are defined as described in claim 1.

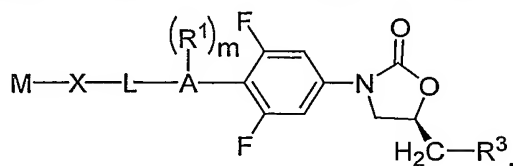
24. The compound according to claim 23, having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,

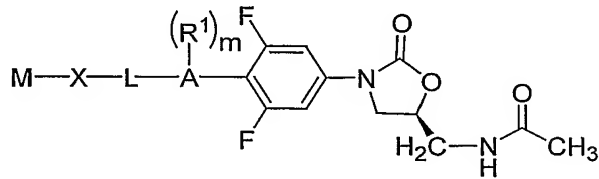
wherein L, M, and X are defined as described in claim 1.

25. The compound according to claim 1 or 2, having the formula:



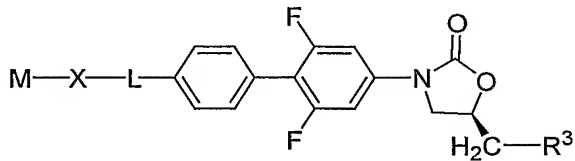
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,
 wherein A, L, M, R¹, R³, X, and m are defined as described in claim 1.

26. The compound according to claim 25, having the formula:



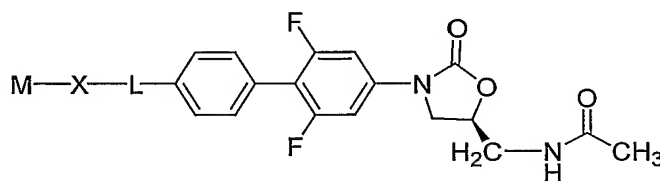
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,
 wherein A, L, M, R¹, X, and m are defined as described in claim 1.

27. The compound according to claim 25, having the formula:



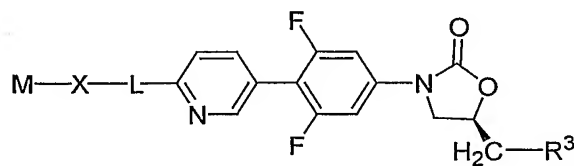
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,
 wherein L, M, R³, and X are defined as described in claim 1.

28. The compound according to claim 27, having the formula:



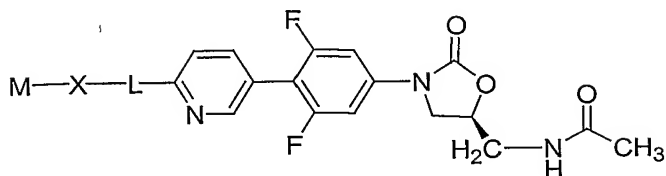
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,
 wherein L, M and X are defined as described in claim 1.

29. The compound according to claim 25, having the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,
 wherein L, M, R³, and X are defined as described in claim 1.

1 30. The compound according to claim 29, having the formula:



2
3 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug thereof,
4 wherein L, M, and X are defined as described in claim 1.

1 31. The compound according to any one of claims 1-30, wherein L is C₁₋₆ alkyl.

1 32. The compound according to claim 31, wherein L is -CH₂-.

1 33. The compound according to any one of claims 1-32, wherein X is selected from the group
2 consisting of -NR⁵-, -N(O)-, and -N(OR⁵)-, and R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of H
3 and C₁₋₆ alkyl.

1 34. The compound according to any one of claims 1-33, wherein X is -NR⁵-, and R⁵ is
2 selected from the group consisting of H and C₁₋₆ alkyl.

1 35. The compound according to claim 34, wherein X is -NH-.

1 36. The compound according to claim 34, wherein X is -NC₁₋₆ alkyl, wherein the C₁₋₆ alkyl
2 group is substituted with one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br,
3 and I.

1 37. The compound according to any one of claims 1-36, wherein M is C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted
2 with one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, and I.

1 38. The compound according to claim 37, wherein M is C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted with one or
2 more F atoms.

1 39. The compound according to claim 38, wherein M is -CH₂CH₂CH₂F.

1 40. The compound according to any one of claims 1-39, wherein M is -CH₂CH(OH)CH₂F.

1 41. A compound having a structure corresponding to any one of the compounds listed in
2 Table 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or prodrug thereof.

1 42. A pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a compound corresponding to any one of the
2 compounds listed in Table 1.

- 1 43. A pharmaceutically acceptable salt according to claim 42, wherein the compound
2 corresponds to any one of compounds 1-14, 20-22, 24-42, 44-49, and 53-81 listed in Table 1.
- 1 44. A pharmaceutically acceptable salt according to claim 42 or 43, wherein said salt is a
2 monohydrochloride salt.
- 1 45. A pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more compounds according to any one
2 of claims 1-44 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 1 46. A method of treating a microbial infection in a mammal comprising the step of
2 administering to the mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds according to any
3 one of claims 1-44.
- 1 47. A method of treating a fungal infection in a mammal comprising the step of administering
2 to the mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds according to any one of claims 1-
3 44.
- 1 48. A method of treating a parasitic disease in a mammal comprising the step of
2 administering to the mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds according to any
3 one of claims 1-44.
- 1 49. A method of treating a proliferative disease in a mammal comprising the step of
2 administering to the mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds according to any
3 one of claims 1-44.
- 1 50. A method of treating a viral infection in a mammal comprising the step of administering
2 to the mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds according to any one of claims 1-
3 44.
- 1 51. A method of treating an inflammatory disease in a mammal comprising the step of
2 administering to the mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds according to any
3 one of claims 1-44.
- 1 52. A method of treating a gastrointestinal motility disorder in a mammal comprising the step
2 of administering to the mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds according to any
3 one of claims 1-44.
- 1 53. A method of treating a disorder in a mammal comprising the step of administering to the
2 mammal an effective amount of one or more compounds according to any one of claims 1-44

3 thereby to ameliorate a symptom of the disorder, wherein the disorder is selected from the group
4 consisting of:

5 a skin infection, nosocomial pneumonia, post-viral pneumonia, an abdominal infection, a
6 urinary tract infection, bacteremia, septicemia, endocarditis, an atrio-ventricular shunt
7 infection, a vascular access infection, meningitis, surgical prophylaxis, a peritoneal
8 infection, a bone infection, a joint infection, a methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
9 infection, a vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* infection, a linezolid-resistant organism
10 infection, and tuberculosis.

1 54. The method according to any one of claims 46-53, wherein the compound is administered
2 orally, parentally, or topically.

1 55. A method of synthesizing a compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof
2 according to any one of claims 1-44.

1 56. A medical device containing one or more compounds or a pharmaceutically acceptable
2 salt thereof according to any one of claims 1-44.

1 57. The medical device according to claim 56, wherein the device is a stent.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US2004/039988

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D263/20 C07D263/24 C07D413/06 C07D413/12 A61K31/421
A61K31/422 A61K31/4439 A61P31/00 A61P33/00 A61P35/00
A61P29/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BEILSTEIN Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	ZURENKO G E ET AL: "OXAZOLIDINONE ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS: DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLINICAL CANDIDATES EPEREZOLID AND LINEZOLID" EXPERT OPINION ON INVESTIGATIONAL DRUGS, ASHLEY PUBLICATIONS LTD., LONDON, GB, vol. 6, no. 2, 1997, pages 151-158, XP000654528 ISSN: 1354-3784 abstract; figures 1,2	1-57
Y	WO 93/09103 A (THE UPJOHN COMPANY) 13 May 1993 (1993-05-13) abstract; claims 1-6,15-19	1-57
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- * & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 April 2005

Date of mailing of the international search report

21/04/2005

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Authorized officer

Hanisch, I

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US2004/039988

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 01/42229 A (ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARMACEUTICAL, INC) 14 June 2001 (2001-06-14) abstract; claims 1,11-16 -----	1-57
Y	WO 00/29396 A (BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT; BARTEL, STEPHAN; RADDATZ, SIEGFRIED; HAERTER) 25 May 2000 (2000-05-25) claims; examples 2,11 -----	1-57
Y	WO 98/54161 A (PHARMACIA & UPJOHN COMPANY; HESTER, JACKSON, B., JR; NIDY, ELDON, GEOR) 3 December 1998 (1998-12-03) claims -----	1-57
Y	WO 03/084534 A (PHARMACIA & UPJOHN COMPANY; NORDEN, CARL) 16 October 2003 (2003-10-16) claims 1,19 -----	1-57
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2004/039988

Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claims 46-53 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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